



The Hongkong Telegraph

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OVERCOMING THE BOLSHEVKS.

SPLENDID PROGRESS BY GENERAL DENIKIN.

London, September 24.
It is authoritatively announced that General Denikin has won about a quarter of European Russia, with a population of thirty millions, from the Bolshevks. He now occupies the third, fourth and fifth great cities of Russia. His armies number 300,000 or 400,000.

JAPANESE STEAMER ASHORE.

Aden, September 21.
Lloyd's Surveyor learns from the Italian Vice-Consul, that the Otaru Maru No. 3, which left Singapore for Marseilles on August 2, has been ashore, badly damaged, since August 8, off Rasalula, Northern Somaliland, and is in urgent need of assistance which the Vice-Consul is at present unable to render.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 23.
Silver is quoted at 63½d. spot and 62½d. forward. The market is firm.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

Peking, September 25.
The sudden resignation of the acting Premier, Kung Sum-cham, was the result of a telegram jointly signed by Chung Jik-lum, Inspector of Eastern Provinces, and Tso Kwan, Tachun of Chihli, to the President asking, as the Central Government cannot meet the urgent military expenses demanded by various Provinces, what was the use of such a Premier. The President showed the telegram to Kung, who then tendered his resignation.
There will be a change in the Cabinet after Kun Wan-pang, the Minister of War, takes over the acting Premiership, but it is believed that nothing done will affect the political situation.

DR. SUN AGAIN TO THE FORE.

Shanghai, September 25.
Wong Yip-tong has reported to the Government that he had a long conversation with Sun Yat-sen on the 22nd about the Peace Conference.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Shanghai, September 25.
The Minister of the Foreign Department, in accordance with the advice wired by Luk Ching-cheng, the chief delegate, in Paris, has had a "League of Nations Discussing Bureau" established in the Department, for the purpose of preparing matters to put before the League.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

Shanghai, September 25.
In reply to the U.S. query, the Japanese Government says that Japan would not be a party to the new Bank Group unless Mongolia and Manchuria are both under her control.

LIANG SHIH-YEE.

Shanghai, September 25.
Liang Shih-yee has decided to return to Hongkong at the end of this month. Although he has declared that he is not the bearer of any political messages, yet his movements are strictly watched by a certain party.

LACK OF FUNDS.

Shanghai, September 26.
Owing to lack of ready money, the bank notes of the Communications Bank and the Bank of China have dropped to 52 per cent. discount in Peking. Business there is in quite an alarming condition.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A SALVAGE CASE.

Singapore, September 25.
A salvage case has been commenced in the Supreme Court by the N.Y.K. owners of the Totomi Maru, against the Nam Vian's cargo and freight. The Nam Vian's crew and the engines stopped and she was towed by the Totomi Maru for 154 miles to Singapore. The case is proceeding.

THE KHIVA.

Singapore, September 25.
The Khiva leaves to-day.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

U. S. STEEL STRIKE.

New York, Sept. 23.
The first day of the steel strike showed twenty states affected. Disorders are reported in a few places only. The guards shot seven persons in Newcastle (Pennsylvania), one mortally. Numerous arrests were made in various centres. Reports of the second day record several gains for the strikers, particularly in Ohio. Many additional works in Chicago and Pittsburg are closed down. Rioting continues in several places. Encounters with the guards are occurring. The casualties so far are one dead and three probably fatally wounded. Scores were hurt.
The Steelworkers' Union at Pittsburg announces that there are 327,000 strikers.

Washington, Sept. 23.
The Senate has decided to immediately investigate the strike situation with a view to possible Government intervention.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

London, Sept. 23.
Sir James Meston (representing India), Mr. G. H. Knibbs (Australia), Mr. W. L. Griffith (Canada), and Mr. James Burns (South Africa) attended a meeting of the sub-committee of the Royal Commission on Income Tax, which is considering the question of double income-tax within the Empire. The representatives indicated their respective Governments' attitude and explained the general principles whereon they thought taxation should be imposed. It was the sub-committee's general view that reciprocity as between the various Governments must govern the granting of any relief for admitted hardship. It was decided not to call witnesses as the Commission had collected full evidence. It was decided to consider remedial suggestions received from various Governments at next meeting.

EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

London, Sept. 23.
The Exchequer returns from 1st April to 30th September show: Receipts, £431,032,558; Expenditure, £291,588,638; compared with £230,028,892 and £1,309,561,555 for the corresponding period of last year.

KOWLOON NOTES.

Kowloon sporting events, during the past week-end, were confined to friendly games, all League fixtures having been completed, with the exception of one or two outstanding games.

The cricket match played by members of the K.C.C., last Saturday, proved to be a most enjoyable game. The two elevens were scratch teams, captained by J. P. Robinson and A. A. Claxton, respectively. The match was primarily arranged to discover fresh talent and in this connection it might be stated that Elson and Braga exhibited promise of good form, with the bat. E. Carr has the making of a useful man with the leather, and the two captains showed that they have not, by any means, approached the sare and yellow leaf stage of sport. Further games will, no doubt, bring to light additional talent.

K.C.C. will meet the Bowling Green Club in the last match in the Bowls League, on Saturday next, on K.C.C. ground.

Members of the K.C.C. are reminded that the annual general meeting, originally fixed for the 30th inst., will be held on the 29th inst. The alteration has been made to avoid clashing with the St. Andrew's Society Meeting, fixed for the former date and with which most of the members of the K.C.C. are concerned.

We understand that the selection of bowls players to represent Hongkong against the team from Shanghai, in the match to be played on the Kowloon Bowling Green Club's rinks, will be made at a meeting to be held at the Police Recreation Club, this evening.

The annual meeting of the Wigwam Tennis Club is to be held to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. During the afternoon, the Committee will be "at home" to members.

From the annual report we extract the following:—The membership roll totals 51—22 ladies, 32 gentlemen. Withdrawals from the Club, due mainly to furloughs, etc. have included Mrs. Miller, who, besides being lady Champion, rendered effective service to the Club for a period as Hon. Secretary.

The usual tournament, was carried through successfully and thanks are accorded to Mr. A. G. Hewlitt for the gift of the prize for the lady Champion and to Messrs. Hobbs and Gerken for spoons for the runners-up in each section. The Club entered a team in the B. Section of the Hongkong Tennis League. Instead of there being two Sections as was anticipated, A and B teams were merged into one League. The Club succeeded in winning only one engagement. The value of the League cannot be denied and the benefit of meeting other players, receiving and dispensing hospitality, is an important and pleasurable factor. Fourteen members actually played in League tennis. The Club is indebted to Messrs. Knott and McKerns who have acted as Groundsmen and shown much enthusiasm in their tasks. Thanks are also due to Mr. F. H. Crapnell who has again acted as Hon. Treasurer, adding other little duties to his onerous office.

An official notification recently stated that the water supply to the whole of Kowloon would be shut off from 12 o'clock (midnight) on Tuesday 23rd inst., until 4 a.m. the following morning.

H'm, yes. But Kowloon top-flat dwellers state they did not notice anything unusual.

We are informed, on good authority, that there is a gentleman of Kowloon who has discovered a fish "that walks out of the water, climbs trees and eats birds." We understand that another sporting Kowloonite has undertaken to provide a fish pond, with a tree in the centre, and about forty rice birds, to put the fish to the test when a specimen is produced by its sponsor.

This fish will create nearly as great a sensation in scientific circles as did the squirrel with triple incisors, that sat on branches of trees and made a noise like a nut.

The extension to the old ricksha shelter outside the Ferry wharf has now been completed and the structure presents a very cleanly appearance.

Also the removal of the hoarding, which formerly enclosed the plot of ground adjoining the Godown Company's premises, has added considerably to the general appearance of order.

We notice also that measures have been taken, more or less, to regulate the rickshas coolies immediately outside the wharf, on the arrival of ferry boats. We hope the improvement will be of a lasting character.

We are not in the least surprised to learn that the application for the use of the Masonic Temple for the purpose of holding the much-discussed public meeting has been refused. Masonic Temples are not the places wherein to hold political meetings.

It has been suggested that the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church has acted in a somewhat narrow-minded manner with regard to the refusal of the use of the Hall for the meeting.

As a matter of fact, the Vestry of St. Andrew's is very desirous that its actions shall be based on the most broad-minded principles as are compatible with the views of the Chaplain. Like His Excellency the Officer-Administering the Government in Council, via Sir Reginald Stubbs, the Vestry refuses to create precedents until the wishes of the newly appointed Chaplain have been ascertained, and naturally, this cannot be done until the Rev. Lindsay arrives.

St. Andrew's Church Hall may be used for whist drives and wedding receptions (with champagne) if such procedure meets with the approval of the recognised head of affairs, and nobody will be shocked. The Vestry works on, and is guided by the principle that the Chaplain is the "taipan" and his decrees must be abided by.

It looks very much as if the promoters of the meeting will have to come down to our original suggestion and engage one of the rooms in the City Hall, unless some other Kowloon building is available. Why this was not decided upon in the first place is difficult to understand. As we pointed out, the majority of Kowloonites who are likely to take an interest in the meeting are employed on the Hongkong side and the City Hall is just as convenient as any other place.

We have reason to believe there is a number of people living on the Hongkong side still adhering to the belief that no such thing as rent profiteering exists in Kowloon, or at least not to anything like the extent we have repeatedly alleged in these columns. We would ask these good people to ponder over the following facts.

In a certain block of buildings let out as flats, in Nathan road, Kowloon, a rental of from \$70 to \$85 dollars per month is charged, for two rooms. If you walk across a room in any of these dwellings in a hurry, you create a fit of delirium tremens amongst the majority of smaller tenants on occasional tables, etc.—if you have any. If you live in the middle flat you can hear the conversations of the occupants above and below almost as clearly as if they were taking place outside your own door. We repeat \$70 to \$85 is the charge for these jerry built flats.

There is an advertisement appearing in the local press for a six roomed house with garden, to let on the Peak at a rental of at \$120 per month.

And yet the Colonial Secretary says "it is an economic rise and is not profiteering."

The statements made to the Telegraph representative by the Hon. Colonial Secretary show how very much out of touch the Government is in regard to affairs in Kowloon.

It has frequently been alleged that an error of judgment was committed in choosing the existing site of the Hongkong University, and the advisability of transferring the scene of higher education to the mainland is undoubtedly a question that will have to be faced in the near future.

We do not propose to deal with that aspect of the matter at present. What we are desirous of emphasising is that a great blunder was made in not selecting site in Kowloon for the University in the first instance and naturally, one seeks an explanation.

Going back over a period of about ten years, one realises that the University is not an isolated instance. It appears that there are certain people closely connected with the Island, unfortunately, wielding sufficient power to control these matters, who have been and still are, jealous of Kowloon, and do not want to see the mainland developed to the extent which must, in time, inevitably take place.

It is said that a mistake was made by these people in the first instance with regard to the University but it is hard to believe that. The gentlemen we have in mind have been sufficiently far-seeing in connection with their private business dealings to enable them to amass large fortunes and in view of that fact it is rather

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s 2 7/16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.91. Temperature 2 p.m.:—83. Humidity 3 p.m.:—72.

difficult to believe the selfsame people should have exhibited such astounded falling-off in business acumen in connection with not only the University but other buildings. These very magnates, we know, are about to commit another "blunder" by trying to get a new City Hall erected on the Island as a War Memorial. Of course such a structure should find its resting place on the Peninsula.

The need for better means of communication between the outlying settlements in the New Territories and Kowloon is emphasised by death of Inspector Lamont, who is, by the way, the fourth Government servant stationed in the district, who has died before European medical assistance could be secured. We learn, from a most reliable source, that when the condition of the late Inspector became serious, a telephone message was sent to Kowloon for the Doctor in charge of the New Territories to come out to Tai Po, but the medico was unable to comply owing to lack of means of transport. It was then asked that the motor trolley which is easily adaptable as an ambulance, should be sent out to bring the patient to Kowloon but the reply came back that there was no man available to drive the trolley. The only alternative was a special train which, however, would have taken a considerable time to reach Tai Po and the case was deemed too urgent to warrant such delay. Accordingly, the Water Police were asked to send out a car to a point on the Tai Po road where the way was obstructed owing to laying of water mains, and one of the Government officials of the New Territories undertook to convey the patient, in his car, to the point stated. By this means the late Inspector was eventually conveyed to Kowloon, but unfortunately death ensued about ten minutes before arrival. It might be mentioned that during the interval between the telephonic communications and the decision of the Government official to assist with his own car, a Chinese Doctor from Tai Po Market was sent for, and he advised that the patient should be removed to Kowloon for attention by a European Doctor with the least possible delay.

This is a most serious state of affairs, and the question is asked why if there is a motor trolley available, the Government cannot provide a man to drive it. Complaint is also made with regard to the lack of telephonic communication between the New Territories and Kowloon, for the use of civilians. The only means of such communication is by the Government telephone which civilians are not allowed to use, unless by courtesy of the Police.

We wonder what would happen in the case of an armed robbery on one of the European dwellings which are situated, in some cases, more than a mile from the nearest station on the K.C.R.

Also, we wonder, why the Fanling Golf Club should enjoy the privilege of means of telephonic communication with Kowloon and Hongkong, whilst civilians in more or less isolated districts are neglected.

In the case of a civilian being taken ill, say at Tai Po, it is impossible to telephone for medical assistance without veritable formalities which must be gone through with the officials before the Government lines can be used, and then such permission would only be a matter of courtesy.

We commend these facts to the serious consideration of those who are inclined to scoff at the request for a representative on the Legislative Council, and to the needs of the people of the New Territories.



"Oh where is our wandering boy to-night?"

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CABINET MINISTERS SALARIES.

THE UNLUCRATIVE CALLING OF POLITICS.

A correspondent writes in the Observer, as follows:—"Spoils of Office." The phrase was long since emptied entirely of its eighteenth-century suggestion of "grab," and now that the House of Commons has protested—with unusual unanimity, too—against the Government Bill of increase from £2,000 to £5,000 the salaries of the Ministers of Education, Agriculture, Labour and Food (thus bringing them up to the rate of Secretaries of State) it may be taken that "spoils," in the sense of pecuniary rewards, will less and less attach to service of the State. Government office, happily, will always bring the chance of gaining the greatest of most alluring "spoils" of all—that of doing something to maintain the renown of the country for honour and the prosperity and happiness of its people.

It came out in the discussion of the Bill that the curious arrangement between Cabinet Ministers of the first Coalition Government under Mr. Asquith, to put their varying salaries into a pool, or common fund, and divide the amount equally, has been discontinued, so that each Minister now receives the emolument attached to his office. The "pooling," which was quite a new departure at the time, is supposed to have been decided upon in order to mitigate the personal hardship suffered by certain Ministers who, for no reason except the need of the reshuffle of offices in the formation of the Coalition Government, had their emoluments heavily cut down.

To give one example, so distinguished a Minister as Mr. Churchill, in the transfer from the Admiralty to the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster, dropped £2,500 out of his salary of £4,500. But this adoption by the then Cabinet of the trade union principle of paying one rate of wages more than doubled the salaries of some Ministers, and more than halved the salaries of others. The sum that each received was £4,246. The chief sacrifices were made by the then Lord Chancellor, whose salary is £10,000, and the then Attorney-General, whose salary, exclusive of fees, is £7,000. All the Secretaries of State, who have uniform salaries of £5,000 gave up over £700 each. The chief gainers were the President of the Board of Education, the President of the Board of Agriculture, First Commissioner of Works, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary for Scotland, Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council, whose salaries were £2,000 each. The Ministers of Labour, Munitions, and Food were not then in existence.

The salaries of the chief officers of the Ministry were settled at their present figures, for the most part, by an arrangement made so long ago as 1831. There have been increases since then in the emoluments of a few posts, such as the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board (now the Ministry of Health), which have risen in importance; and some new offices have been created. Before 1831 salaries were made up of fees, allowances, sinecures, and reversions. William Pitt, as First Lord of the Treasury, had only £4,800 a year, £1,800 as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and £3,000 as Warden of the Cinque Ports, the latter being an office which had no duties. Yet his Secretary of State for Home Affairs drew £6,000. But when the Administration of Earl Grey (better known as the Reform Ministry) came into office a limit of £5,000 a year for the greater and purely political offices was agreed to on the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. In 1850 the emoluments of office were again reviewed by a Select Committee, which reported in favour of the retention, practically, of the 1831 settlement. Included in this Committee of fifteen members were such rigid economists as Moleworth, Cobden, Bright, and Ricardo.

"For these offices," they said in their report, to the House, "it is requisite to secure the services of men who combine the highest talents with the greatest experience in public affairs; and considering the rank and importance of the offices and the labour and responsibility incurred by those who hold them, your Committee are of opinion that the salaries of these officers were settled in 1831 at the lowest amount consistent with the

requirements of the public service."

SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

When Lord John Russell was Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury he publicly declared that no man without a private fortune could hope to fill any of the high offices of the State with freedom from pecuniary worries. "For my part," he said, "I never had a debt in my life until I was First Lord of the Treasury." A Minister is obliged largely to increase his personal expenditure in order to meet the social calls of his office. He must live in a better style as a member of the Government than as a member of the Opposition. A large house, servants, and carriages are essential to the adequate fulfilling of his social obligations as a Minister. "If I recollect aright," said Lord John Russell to the Select Committee on Official Salaries in 1850, "when Monsieur de Tercy went from France to endeavour to make peace with the Dutch Government, he was very much struck, on calling upon the Grand Pensionary, to find the door opened by a servant-maid, and he thought it showed very great republican sympathy; and no doubt it was very becoming. But I think that if Lord Palmerston had only a housemaid to open the door, and foreign Ministers called there, everybody would say that he was very mean and unfit for his situation."

Palmerston was, at the time, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, being a wealthy man, was noted for his lavish hospitality. In fact, the £5,000 a year which the head of the Foreign Office is paid does not always cover the cost of living, and the social entertainments which he has annually to give. In addition to maintaining a position of great dignity in a becoming manner, he is expected regularly to entertain at his own expense the members of the various foreign diplomatic missions in London. Lord Rosebery has said that when he was Foreign Secretary in 1893 he spent half of his year's salary upon two receptions at the Foreign Office.

GLADSTONE'S PRINCIPLE.

Gladstone, like Lord John Russell, lived well in office and simply in opposition. On his appointment as Prime Minister for the first time in 1868 he took a house in that region of the rich and fashionable, Carlton House-terrace. After his defeat in the General Election of 1875 he wrote to his wife saying that they must retrench their expenditure. "The truth is," he said, "that innocent we have on the whole been housed better than according to our circumstances. All along Carlton House-terrace, I think, you would not find anyone with less than £20,000 a year, and most of them with much more." His official salary was but £5,000, and when it was stopped he retired to Harley-street. During his two other terms of office as Prime Minister he inhabited the official house in Downing-street.

Gladstone had a passion for public economy. He even grudging the spending of a small sum of money to make bright with flowers the little garden at the back of No. 10, Downing-street, so eager was his desire to limit the demands on the National Exchequer. But he always considered that he had well earned his allowance as a Minister. Mr. John Bright, it seems, had a compunctions, visiting of shame every time that the quarterly cheque for his official salary arrived, and once he disclosed his feelings to Gladstone. "There I don't agree with you,"

Bright," said Gladstone. "I'd rather take my official money than anything I receive from land for I know I have earned every penny of it."

The emoluments of office were an important consideration to some of the greatest men in political history. Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, Perceval, and Canning had no hereditary fortunes, and if there were not adequate salaries attached to office they could not have given their great abilities to the services of the country in government and administration. Edmund Burke, whose movement for economic reform in the conduct of State affairs led to the abolition of many political sinecures, insisted, nevertheless, that reasonable emoluments should be paid to Ministers. He said:—

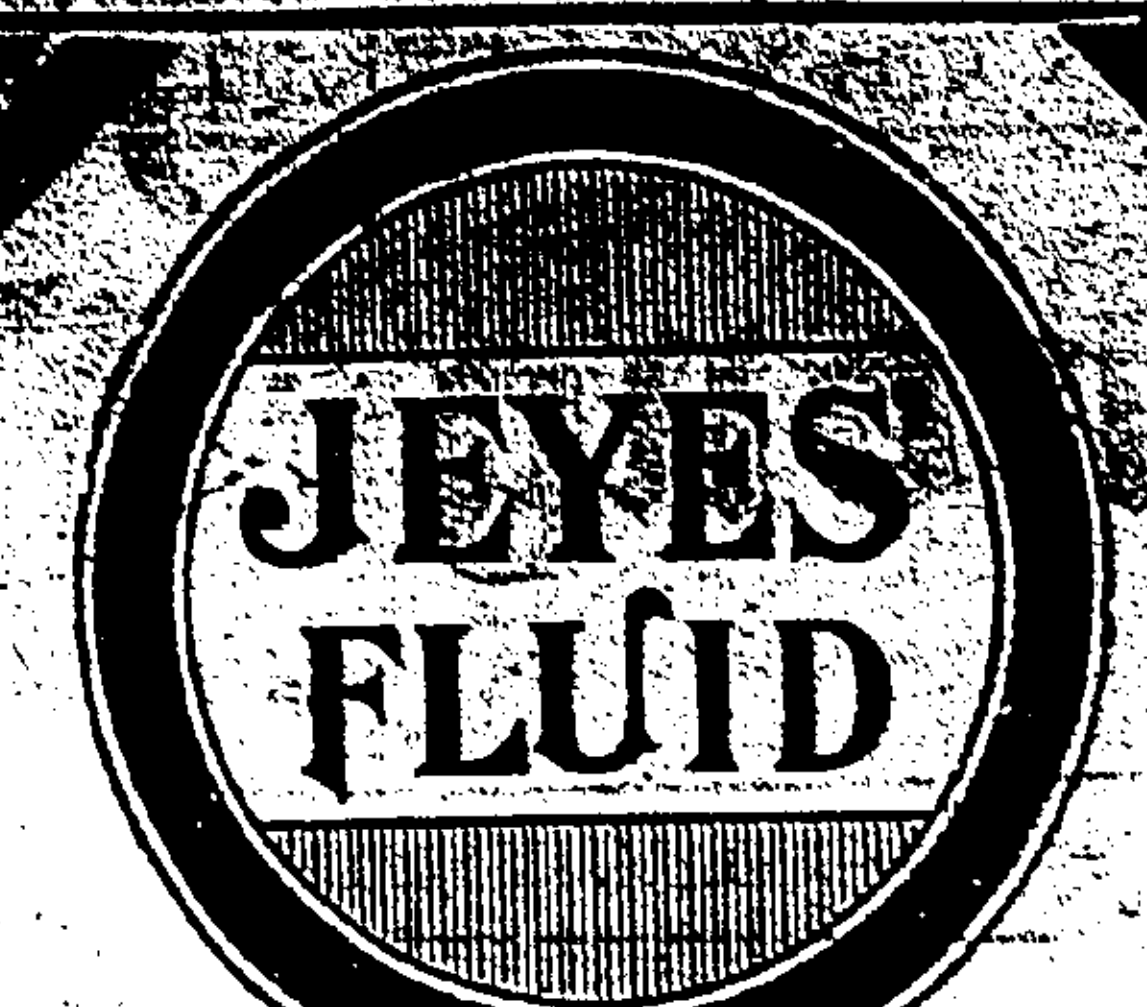
"I will even go so far as to affirm that if men were willing to serve in such situations without salary, they ought not to be permitted to do it. Ordinary service must be secured by the motives to ordinary integrity. I do not hesitate to say that the State which lays its foundation in rare and heroic virtues will be sure to have its superstructure in the basest profligacy and corruption. An honourable and fair profit is the best security against avarice and rapacity, as in all things else a lawful and regulated enjoyment is the best security against debauchery and excess."

AN APPENDAGE OF WEALTH.

Moreover, if the salaries of office were meagre, statesmanship would become entirely an appendage of wealth. In former times most of the highest offices of the Government were filled by territorial magnates, Whig or Tory—members of aristocratic families with ample private means as well as great traditions of public service. To these men, possessed of personal fortunes of £15,000, £20,000, or £40,000 a year, the salaries of office may have been regarded as unconsidered trifles. And yet, strangely enough, in the seventeenth century, when rich noblemen, their relatives and dependants were at the head of affairs, the political seems to have been quite a lucrative profession, for a Minister often held his majority in the House of Commons together, not so much by principles, as by places and pensions.

But the old custom of confining the highest of the offices of State exclusively to men of hereditary position and wealth and leisure came to an end by the middle of the nineteenth century. The tendency to open the arena of practical statesmanship to all members of the party in power of proved ability and distinction, but irrespective of birth or rank or fortune, was strikingly illustrated by the Administration which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed in 1905, and as it is bound to obtain greater recognition still as time progresses, the salaries of Ministers must be at least sufficient to provide a livelihood in order to attract to the service of the State men well equipped for it in intellectual ability, business capacity, and experience in affairs, but without private means.

The fact, however, remains that the emoluments of office are not the attraction of the public service, and they never can be in any conceivable circumstances under the party system. Those who make politics a calling are very few in number. As a rule, men do not enter upon a political career with the object of making fortunes as statesmen, or even of securing a livelihood, in the way that men study medicine to become doctors or law to become barristers. The uncertainty of attaining office and, in the event



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and the other into politics, it is almost a certainty that when the time came for retirement the man who had selected a professional or business avocation, and was successful, would be ten times as wealthy, at the very least, as the man who gave himself to the service of the State, though he had attained to the most renowned and exalted office of Prime Minister.

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GERMANY'S PLAN TO "CARRY ON."

NO TRADE SECRETS FROM WORKERS.

The Berlin correspondent of
the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—

The German Government has
now formulated its proposals for
giving full legal status to the
factory councils ["betriebsräte"]
—literally "carrying-on councils".

A summary of their proposals
has appeared in the Press, prior
to the full text of the Bill being
placed before the National
Assembly.

These proposals are of a sweep-
ing nature, largely in accord
with what in England is called
"Guild Socialism," and are an
attempt to give to industrial life,
by statute, that democratic basis
which it was the aim of the
November revolution to give to
politics' life.

Of course, the proposals do not
go far enough to satisfy the ex-
tremists; but, on the other hand,
they go further than was gener-
ally anticipated, and it is expected
that sharp opposition will be
offered to the Bill from the
parties of both the extreme Left
and the Right.

EACH FACTORY ITS OWN COUNCIL.

But, sweeping though the pro-
posals are, they deal only with
the smallest economic unit—the
single factory or works—and an
explanatory memorandum fore-
sees the creation of District
Workers' Councils, and finally,
Imperial Workers' Councils, with
at the same time Economic
Councils, both local and Imperial,
elected by employers and
employees.

Meantime, as stated, the pro-
posals affect only single factories,
and the basic idea is to give to
the workers equal authority with
the employers on all questions
affecting social conditions within
the factory, and the right of co-
operation with the directors, and
the right of examination regard-
ing all economic questions.

Such councils, which are to be
composed of both wage-earning
and salaried employees, are to be
elected by these two classes in
proportion to their numbers, the
voting being carried out on a
basis of proportional representa-
tion.

ALL BUSINESS EXCEPT SHIPPING.

They are to be elected by every
economic unit in the industrial,
agricultural, and liberal profes-
sions, etc., employing more than
20 persons.

An exception is shipping, both
inland and overseas, regarding
which special provision is to be
made.

Where fewer than 20 are
employed, shop stewards (obviously
are to be appointed, their rights
and duties corresponding to those
of the councils except as regards
questions of appointing and dis-
missing staff.

Works which are depart-
mentalised are to have a

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and white, in Kowloon. Finder
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council for each department,
from which a general council
representing the whole factory is
to be elected.

Those qualified to vote must be
18 years of age, while those
eligible for election must be 20,
must have been six months in
factory, and must have been three
years engaged in that
industry.

Councils are elected for one
year, subject to certain rights to
recall their mandate.

As regards the functions of
these councils, they are of a two-
fold nature, "social" and
"economic."

Under the first heading the
councils will have joint authority
with the employers on all ques-
tions affecting labour conditions.
So they will attend to enforce-
ment of wages agreements and
arbitration awards. Also to any
changes in wages rates or in the
basis of payment—such as from
"piece" to "time"—requiring
their approval, and also to all
arrangements affecting holidays,
apprentice labour and its teaching,
and, in short, all those questions
which affect workers as human
beings.

They have to promote harmony
between employers and employees,
and in cases of disagreement
they may call for a secret
ballot.

They must also be consulted
regarding all appointments and
dismissals, and can call for
arbitration.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS' SECRETS.

In the "economic sphere" they
have to assist and advise em-
ployers on questions affecting in-
creased production and the best
means of running the factory
efficiently. They have the right
to insist on disclosure of all facts
pertaining to the factory—under
a penalty if they disclose to any
competitor any trade secrets so
obtained.

In particular, they will have
the right to insist upon production
of wages records and a statement
of factory production and pro-
spects, while in a business employ-
ing more than 50 persons the
councils can call (from January
1, 1920) for the yearly balance
sheet and profit and loss ac-
count.

EQUALITY OF "MASTER" AND "MAN."

From this summary will be seen
how revolutionary is the change
introduced by statute into econ-
omic life, how supreme authority
is being abolished, and equality
in authority between employers
and employed taking its place.

And while I have used the
words "factory" and "works"
throughout, I have done so for
brevity's sake, as these councils
apply to every form of economic
activity, both manual and mental,
subject to the numbers employed
by any one unit.

The Government hopes that in
view of the present day situation
their proposals will be readily
accepted by the National Assem-
bly, as their enactment is of great
importance for the economic
recovery of the country.

NOTICES.

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MODERN YOUNG MEN AND THE FLAPPER.

BLUSHING BRIDES OF FORTY-FIVE IN FAVOUR.

Is difference in age a bar to the
happiness of husband and wife?

The question is suggested by
several recent marriages in which
the bride has been considerably
older than her husband. A few
years ago failure was invariably
predicted for a marriage in which
the husband was the younger;
to-day a woman of 45 marries a
man of 35 with the sincere and
hopeful good wishes of all her
friends.

"Difference in age doesn't
matter a scrap to-day," the or-
ganiser of a woman's war work
society insisted, in discussing the
subject with a *Daily Chronicle*
representative. "Very many wo-
men over 40 came to me in the
early days of the war and asked
for work. I was a little doubtful
of their capacity, because they
looked so tired, so old. But I ac-
cepted them, and within six mon-
ths they were different women.
Before the war you would have
described them all as 'old maids';
to-day they are young women,
some of them happily married.

HARD WORK THE BEAUTIFIER.

"Hard work, a keen interest in
things outside their little homes,
and the mixing with other
women of different temperament
and calling broadened these 'old
maids' amazingly; they felt they
were wanted in the world. There
was useful work for them to do;
they put away their trivialities,
forgot to think about their health,
and in real hard work they found
their youth and their charm
return."

The secretary of a tennis club
said that many members were
women who must be well over 40.

"I don't like to prophesy
marriage for all of them," she
said, "but they are vastly different
from the conventional woman of
45 whom we knew five years ago.
These women play a hard set of
tennis, and are better for it; there
is no doubt that hard physical
war work gave them tone and en-
durance, and tempted them to
take up games which before the
war they would not have dared to
play."

"I can quite imagine that a
man in the middle thirties might
prefer a wife some years older if
she were of this type; she would
make less demands than a pretty
flapper with expensive tastes, she
would be a better pal, and there
would be more chance of solid
happiness in such a marriage
than in many unions where the
wife is very much the younger."

The curate of a suburban
church reported that very many
marriages which he solemnised
were between men and women of
widely differing ages.

PREFERENCE FOR THE MATURE.

"I think men are beginning to
get a little afraid of the young
woman of to-day, attractive as
she undoubtedly is," he said. "A
woman who was seen something
of life and has yet kept her charm
and her vitality has in a sense
proved herself: she is not an un-
known quantity. She has less
ambitious ideas than a bride of
20, who wants to begin married
life with a smart villa and two
maids. She is likely to be a better
home-maker; the war has made
women seem so much younger
that I do not think the difference
in years is likely to be remem-
bered even if the woman is ten years
older."

"I do not suggest, of course,
that a woman of 50 should marry
a boy of 20, but where the man is
over 30 and the woman is five or
ten years older I see no reason to
suppose that the marriage will
be anything but happy. In my
own experience as a clergyman
I have seen such marriages turn
out very successfully."

MARVEL OF SURGERY.

In Blairst (Mon.) the happiest
man is John Hughes, a collier,
who by an operation has recover-
ed the free use of an arm, hand
and fingers, which were paralysed
52 years. The restoration of an
apparently useless limb was in-
directly due to an accident five
months ago in the mine in which
Hughes was employed, resulting
in the amputation of the other
arm. Hughes recently visited
Cardiff in order to purchase an
artificial limb to replace it, and
while there Major Owen Smith,
of the Prince of Wales Hospital,
carefully examined the paralysed
arm and in a nursing home
Hughes underwent an operation.
The twisted sinews were straight-
ened, and life is gradually coming
back in the limb. The Hospital
Workmen's Committee will pur-
chase an artificial arm, and the
man will soon restart colliery
work.

NOTICES.

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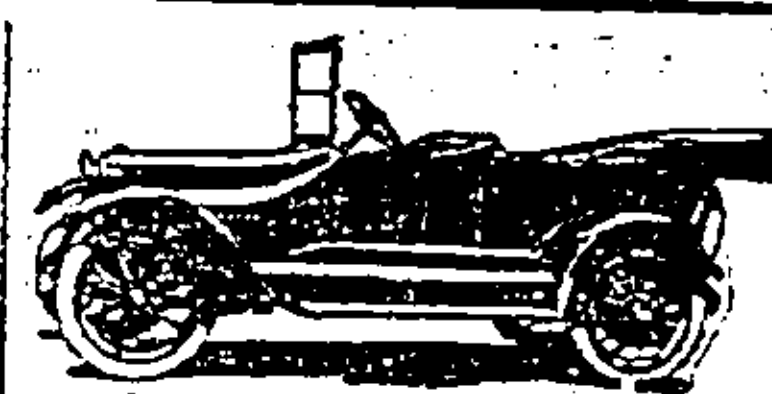
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CHINESE AFFAIRS.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau sends us the following copy of a telegram to Messrs. Hsu Shih-chang and Kung Hsin-chan, Peking, September 5th, 1936:

Your telegram and letter have been received, in which you state that you have appointed Mr. Wang I-tang to be the Chief Plenipotentiary Delegate for the Peace Conference, and together with him, Messrs. Wu Ting-chang, Wang Ka-min, Sze Yu, Fang Shu, Wang Yu-lin, Lew Yin-ka, Li Kué-chin, Ken Shu-ki, Hsu Fu-sho who are now ready to proceed to Shanghai, and you ask us to notify our delegates to confer with them. As the Peace Conference has already come to a deadlock for four months, the prolongation of this deadlock is not good for the nation. You hope for peace and desire the Conference to be continued. No man can help but agree. But the post of the Chief Delegate is not to represent the opinion of one party only; he must be trusted by men of all parties and be able to remove all hindrances before he can carry out his duties successfully. Now considering Mr. Wang I-tang's past history together with his present situation, will he be a help to the progress of the peace conference? Every citizen can tell. Numerous letters and telegrams have been sent by the public bodies even outside of the South-western provinces asking for his rejection. The instance may be cited of the telegram from General Wu Pei Fu of Hang Chow, which really represents the mind of the people. It is not fair to consider that the desire for Wang I-tang's rejection is the prejudiced opinion of the South-west. The sovereignty of a Republic is vested in the people. If all the people think that a person is unsuitable, why must you uphold him whom everybody rejects and try to blind the whole world? Is this not against the wish of the Nation? The secret treaties concluded during the past years which have caused so much fear and pain, and which have also caused our diplomatic defeats, upon whom does the responsibility for them rest? What is it that the people are crying out for? Yet on whom is it that Mr. Wang has been relying all along for support? If questioned, who would say they trust him? The civil war began with the violation of the Constitution. The cause of it every one knows. Mr. Wang in his present situation cannot free himself from interference and cannot be independent. You know this well, yet you must send him. Do you sincerely desire to make peace? We have no personal prejudice against any one. We only consider that the establishment of the League of Nations, being near at hand, the unification of the nation must not be delayed, and peace, and speedy peace, is essential. Now the appointment of Mr. Wang to be the Chief Delegate will have an exactly contrary effect. We are sure that no result will ensue if we were to confer with him about peace. Can we conduct the Conference for the sake of

formality, thus wasting time and deceiving the nation? We dare not do it; it would offend our people. We hope you will accord respect to public opinion, and choose a fit person to be the Chief Delegate, so that peace may be concluded speedily for the good of the nation. We wait your early reply.—Tsen Chun-hsuan, Wu Ting-fang, Lu Yung-tine, Tang Chi-yao, Sun Wen, Lin Pao-yi.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Following is a copy of a telegram to Mr. Kung Hsin Chan, Peking, dated September 17th, 1936:

Your telegram of the 10th instant has been received. We state again our views. While it is desirable that the Chief Delegate should be able to shoulder responsibility, are there not, among the many able men in the North, any one who is agreeable to you and who besides Mr. Wang, can shoulder responsibility? Moreover, the one who shoulders responsibility should be one who is free from letters on all sides, so as to consider the welfare of the nation with fair and right judgment. What is it now? The responsibility he holds is from what quarter? We fear that if he takes responsibility from that quarter, he will throw the nation into a more confused state. We agree with you that we should put away party spirit. But why do you not put this spirit away yourself and appoint a right person, why must you take the opinion of one party and compel the whole nation to follow it? Thus you have already shown your narrow-mindedness, yet you speak of the narrow-mindedness of others; is this liberal? You say, the question of South and North is a quarrel of personal prejudice. This may be so in the case of the North. As to the South-west, we have fought for the Constitution for the last few years, many lives have been sacrificed for no object other than for the sake of the nation, and we, the Administrative Directors, dare not distress our people for the sake of personal prejudice. At the same time, we dare not yield to one man and leave the nation to suffer. National welfare must be placed first, party interest is a matter of light concern. Instead of favouring one party, and rousing the suspicion of the whole nation, how much better will it be if you will consider the suffering of the people, and sacrifice your inclination for a particular individual. The position of one man in comparison with the peace and safety of the whole nation, which is more important? We hope that you will see what is the best to be done. If you persist in your course and determine not to listen to the public opinion of the people, or worse still lay the fault to the South-west, in order to pursue warlike projects, then not only will the people be impoverished, the national resources exhausted, peace made difficult, but the future of the nation will be endangered. Thus we earnestly hope that you will consider the national welfare as a whole, sacrifice prejudice, and appoint a Chief Delegate, so as to hasten peace and to save the nation from downfall.—Shen Chun-hsuan, Wu Ting-fang, Lu Yung-tine, Tang Chi-yao, Lin Pao-yi and Sun Wen.

TESTING A GOLF BALL.

If a golf ball is not truly spherical or if it is not properly balanced, it will not fly straight. If you give it the slightest excuse to swerve, swerve it will—much more (says *Everyday Science*) than a properly-made ball.

A scientist, who is also a golf enthusiast, declares, after experimenting, that the average ball is not very carefully made. The test he used may be interesting—

1.—Float the ball in water. When it is stationary mark that point that is uppermost. Turn the ball over in the water. If the mark comes slowly up to the top, the centre of gravity is fairly accurate. If it is badly balanced ball, the mark will come up swiftly.

2.—Measure the ball at various points with callipers to determine whether it is truly spherical or not.

3.—Test one ball against another, for elasticity, by bouncing.

4.—Throw the ball straight up in the air in a heavy breeze. If badly made it will swerve.

JUST WHAT HER BABY NEEDED.

Anxious mothers everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing; it is for the benefit of such mothers that Mrs. Louis Ramsay, of Litchfield, Illinois, U.S.A., permits the publication of the following letter. She says:—

"My baby caught cold in her stomach and bowels, causing irritation. After the first dose of Baby's Own Tablets her bowels became more regular and the movements more natural. I have found the Tablets just what the baby needed and cannot say too much in favour of them as a medicine for the little ones."

No home where there are babies or young children should be without Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs, and are perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant. They are recommended in cases of simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, headache; they make teething easy, quickly relieve colds, expel worms, promote peaceful health-giving sleep.

Of chemists everywhere, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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LONG SERVICE
MEDALS.

DEFENCE CORPS MEMBERS
DECORATED.

Yesterday, on the Volunteer Parade Ground, three members of the Defence Corps were presented with the Colonial Auxiliary Forces long service medal. Each had over 20 years of service. The recipients were Capt. E. D. C. Wolfe (Signalling Section) the Captain Superintendent of Police, Company Sergeant-Major Kynoch (Engineer Company) and Private J. H. Underwood (D. Company). His Excellency the Office Administrator, the Government, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., decorated the men and those also present included Major General Ventris, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Capt. G.E. Stewart (Adjutant of the Defence Corps).

Of C.S.M. Kynoch His Excellency said:—"I have noticed from your record that you had nearly four years in the Glasgow

Second Position Field Battery in Lanarkshire, and the rest of your service has been in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and in the Defence Corps. You were a private in the Volunteer Corps, and afterwards when you joined the Engineer Company you rose from Sapper to Company Sergeant-Major. You were specially mentioned, among others, in the *Gazette* for service rendered during the war."

C.S.M. Kynoch has 20 years' service. To Private J. H. Underwood, of D. Company His Excellency said:—"You have passed all the service entitling you to this medal in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and latterly in the Hongkong Defence Corps. You rose to be Captain in the Volunteer Corps and then, patriotically, when the Reserve was formed, you had to begin again as private; and now have served rather more than five years as private in the Reserve and in the Defence Corps since the first day of the war."

Private Underwood has 20 years' service. Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, whose Defence Corps rank is Captain,

has nearly 22 years volunteer service. His Excellency said to him:—"I have the record of your service here. I see that in three years you rose from private to sergeant in the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers. I think this regiment is technically known as the 2nd Cambridgeshire. Then soon after your arrival in the East you joined the Artillery Section of the Volunteer Corps as gunner. You rose to bombardier, corporal, sergeant and company sergeant major, and finally became Captain in the year 1917. Then the Defence Corps was formed, and you served as Captain in that for some time, in charge of the Signalling Section, which attained a high state of efficiency. You have therefore had nearly 22 years in various corps at home and in the East."

REDUCING THE W. R. A. F.'s General Seely states that the Women's Royal Air Force is being demobilised as quickly as possible, with the object of reducing it to about 3,200—the proposed post-war strength.

NOTICES.

THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

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ITOLA	28th Sept. 1 p.m.	due Calcutta about 21st Oct.	
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			
KHIVA	leave Hongkong about 30th September.	Due Yokohama about 14th October.	

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C.P. & S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
 (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM	DATE	TIME
STEAMERS. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.		
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25	Nov. 16
*Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

*Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations the
 "EMPEROR OF ASIA," 2nd October, will not call at
 Shanghai.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.
 Express of Russia 1650 Tons Reg. Gold 1650 Tons Reg.
 Express of Asia 1650 Tons Reg. Gold 1650 Tons Reg.
 Express of Japan 1650 Tons Reg. Gold 1650 Tons Reg.

For particulars regarding
 passage rates, sailing times, and
 information of accommodation, also
 itineraries and descriptive liter-
 ature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
 GENERAL AGENT,
 Phone 752, HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through
 bills of lading, apply to
 the Canadian Pacific
 Railway to all Overland Points in
 Canada and United States also to
 Europe and West Indies, apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
 Phone 42, GENERAL AGENT
 HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
 "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
 Hongkong to San Francisco.
 via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.
 THE SUNSHINE BELT.
 The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
 S.S. "ECUADOR" 8th October.
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" 5th November.
 S.S. "VENEZUELA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
 head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
 Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
 care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
 Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
 Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
 Apply to— Company's Office in
 Telephone No. 141, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

BANKER & CO. WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M. S. "KONG MING" (Captain Wilks), will leave
 the Young Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) at 5 p.m.
 on 9th inst. for Wuchow via West River Ports.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for first
 class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River
 trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete
 with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow
 passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on
 board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to
BANKER & CO.
 1st Floor Hotel Mansions
 or
 Messrs. Thomas Cooks & Sons
 Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
 Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern
 Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
 SUWA MARU (Omitting Manila) Saturday, 1st Nov. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
 Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.
 SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 17th Oct., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
 Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
 Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
 BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYU MARU ... Thursday, 9th Oct.
 TENSHIN MARU ... End of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
 TSURUGA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.
 YAMAGATA MARU ... Friday, 24th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
 AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 KAIFUKU MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Monday, 29th Sept.
 TENSHIN MARU ... Thursday, 2nd October.
 YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct. at 11 a.m.
 HOSEI MARU ... (Omitting Shanghai) Friday, 3rd Oct.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)
 TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur., 2nd Oct.
 WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) Thur., 9th Oct.
 * DELAGOA MARU ... Middle of October.

* (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)
 TOYOOKA MARU ... (Marseilles & Liverpool) End of Oct.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
 Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
 VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
 Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

From Hongkong:
 NIPPON MARU direct to Nagasaki, 25th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai."
 TENYO MARU 2nd Oct.
 SIBERIA MARU 10th Oct. (from Yokohama).
 SHINYU MARU 23rd Oct.
 PERSIA MARU 10th Nov.
 KOREA MARU 10th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
 HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
 SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CRUZ,
 BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
 Steamers. Leave Hongkong.
 SEIYO MARU 4th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific
 Mail Steamship Co.
 Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
 For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
 Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
 "NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
 15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
 VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
 "NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
 Nov. 1st, 1919. Oct. 11th, 1919. Nov. 22nd, 1919.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
 Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE. (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
 TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing
 LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
 the undersigned.
 Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
 Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 General Agents.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.
 ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.
 11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
 General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
 We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
 American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SUBMARINES FOR CHINA?
 It has been reported that ne-
 gotiations are being carried on
 between an Italian firm and the
 Ministry of the Chinese Navy,
 for the sale of a hundred sub-
 marines at a total cost of \$3,000,-
 000 francs spread over a period
 of five years.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD.
 An Italian steamship company,
 which bought up the whole of the
 fleet of the Austrian Lloyd, is
 reported to have applied to the
 headquarters of the Conference
 at London, to join the same. The
 Austrian Lloyd lost 11 steamers
 of 40,000 tons during the war.

GOLD FROM A WRECK.
 The Press Association's Bun-
 crans correspondent telegraph-
 During the past week salvage
 operations on the sunken liner
 Laurentic resulted in the recovery
 of 1,000,000 worth of bullion in
 ingot form. This formed part
 of the bullion sunk in the Laurentic
 during the war. Salvage
 operations are only possible in
 calm weather, as the wreck lies
 in an exposed position off the
 Fanad light.

**WIRELESS TO AVERT ICEBERG
 PERILS.**
 The Meteorological Office have
 furnished Lloyds—for under-
 writers' information more espe-
 cially—with a long list of the
 position of known icebergs
 dangerous to navigation. This
 has been passed on to masters
 of all vessels likely to be in the
 vicinity of the dangers by
 wireless. By this means probably
 many vessels will be able to
 take the fate which has too often
 overtaken others in the past.

**GERMAN MERCANTILE
 SUBMARINE.**

The "Vossische" learns from a
 usually well-informed source
 (says a Press Association tele-
 gram) that the entire crew of the
 German mercantile submarine
 Bremen, which disappeared three
 years ago, have arrived in Bre-
 men. The paper says that Great
 Britain kept them prisoners for
 three years, and shut them off
 completely from the outside
 world, in order to keep the where-
 abouts of the vessel secret.

CAPT. J. McDONALD DROWNED.
 We regret to record the death,
 at sea, on September 3, of Mr.
 James McDonald, second officer
 of the C. N. S. Kashig, who was
 lost overboard during a typhoon
 while the vessel was on her way
 from Hongkong to Chefoo. No
 details of the accident are as yet
 available. Mr. McDonald, who
 was a native of Belfast, was for
 some time chief officer of the Wo
 Fat Sing S. Telemachus (trading
 between Hongkong and Saigon)
 and joined the China Navigation
 Co. about eight months ago.

**ROYAL INDIAN MARINE WAR
 GRATUITY.**

The position of officers of the
 Royal Indian Marine, as regards
 their claim to a war gratuity, has
 been occupying the attention of
 the Imperial Merchant Service
 Guild, through which organiza-
 tion most of the temporary
 officers who have served during
 the war in the Royal Indian
 Marine were secured. On these
 officers being recently informed
 that no provision had been
 made for payment of a war
 gratuity in their case, the Guild
 submitted to the India Office the
 justice of their being granted such
 a gratuity. The official response
 which they have now received
 from the India Office is that ap-
 proval has now been given for
 the issue of a war gratuity to
 officers—both regular and tem-
 porary—of the Royal Indian
 Marine under the same conditions
 as apply to officers of the Royal
 Navy or of the Royal Naval
 Reserve, or Royal Naval Volun-
 teer Reserve.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The Suez Canal traffic returns
 for the year 1918 have just been
 issued as a Government paper, and
 they show that during the year
 there were 2,522 passages through
 the waterway with a total gross
 tonnage of 12,542,034 tons, and
 that the total receipts (8,307, per
 ton) amounted to 80,222,416l. The
 average tonnage of the ships was
 3,668 tons net. The tonnage us-
 ing the canal each month showed
 fairly progressive totals averaging
 a little over 1,000,000 gross tons
 per month, the figures being below
 that total in seven months and
 above it in the other five months.
 The greatest tonnage of any one
 month was in December, when
 the total was 1,429,389 gross tons.
 The British total was 1,862
 vessels of 9,934,644 tons gross, or
 79.2 per cent. of the tonnage and
 73.8 per cent. of the vessels. Italy,
 Japan, and France followed with
 5.3 per cent., 5.2 per cent., and
 4.6 per cent. respectively of the
 gross tonnage. The average
 duration of the passage was 23
 hours 46 minutes, or, after deducting
 delays through adverse or military
 requirements, 15 hours 53 minutes.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI & STINGTAO Chenan 27th Sept. at 4 p.m.
 WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO,
 NINGWANG & TIENSIN Kueichow 29th Sept. at d'light
 SWATOW & BANGKOK Liangchow 30th Sept. at 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI Suiyang 30th Sept. at noon
 MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taiming 30th Sept. at 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI Sinkiang 2nd Oct. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
 Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and
 Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
 Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin
 weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
 and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai,
 avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
 Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Telephone No. 36.
 Hongkong Sept. 26, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlajap	Japan	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java
Tijlaroem	Shanghai	28th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tijsondari	—	in port	4th Oct.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
 have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
 All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
 through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 York Building.
 Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
 good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
 Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.
 (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
 Hainan J. W. Evans FRI. 26th Sept. at 1 p.m.
 Haitan A. H. Stewart TUES. 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.
 Quinnebaug Medina FRI. 3rd Oct. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
 Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
 General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong, (Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI Kwongsang Wed. 1st Oct. at d'light
 TIENSIN Chipshing Fri. 3rd Oct. at d'light
 MANILA Loongsang Fri. 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & Calcutta Chaksang Tues. 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.
 Wweil, C'foo & Nohwang Loksang Wed. 8th Oct. at d'light
 KOBE Yatsing Thurs. 9th Oct. at 5 p.m.
 STRAITS & Calcutta Laisang Tues. 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.

ALGAL LINE.—The Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
 via Singapore and Penang.

At present, the excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
 Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
 calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
 modation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Eastern Ports via Shanghai.
 Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
 modation, sailings from Hongkong every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong where
 passengers are landed.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to
 date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato
 TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
 calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
 All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
 ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
 with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

**REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
 HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.**

Steamer	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Melbourne, via Queens- land, Egypt	7th Oct.	Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon
 Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with
 every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.
 For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 26th Sept.
"CELEBES MARU" ... Monday, 20th Oct.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.
"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 3rd Oct.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.
"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"HOTEN MARU" ... Sunday, 28th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SOCECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

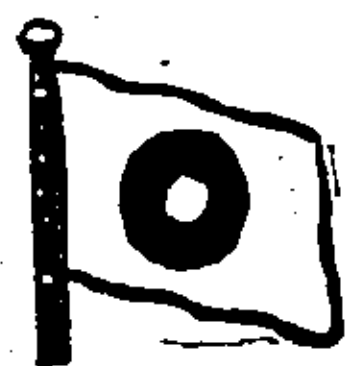
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 142 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID,

DALLAS, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU,

BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasted

Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to

Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"OLEN" ... About October 11th.

"IOONUM" ... October 22nd.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... October 25th.

"WHEATLAND" ... November 1st.

"ENDICOTT" ... November 30th.

"GREYGOVER" ... December 20th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"HARTLAND" ... November 14th.

"NISHIMURA" ... November 30th.

"MONTAGUE" ... December 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone: 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... SAILING DATE about 10th Oct.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... Middle of Oct.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Trieste.
about end November.

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth
cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"Eurydamon" ... via Panama

11th Oct.

"Eurybates" ... via Panama

7th Nov.

"City of Newcastle" ... via Suez

30th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light

and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland

Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 3rd Oct., at 3 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon

passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

a.s. "BENDORAN."

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godown of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th inst
will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 3rd
October, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 26th inst. at
10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

a.s. "TENYO MARU."

arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS.

Thursday, September 25th.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified to present their Bills of
Lading for countersignature, and
take immediate delivery from
alongside steamer or the Com-
pany's Godown, where all cargo
impeding immediate discharge
will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered after
Wednesday October 1st.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages will be landed into the
Company's Godowns, where same
will be examined on Friday,
October 3rd, at 2 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown, and none will
be entertained if presented later
than three weeks after arrival of
steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever,
will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA
M. (European Line) left London
for this port via the Suez Canal
on the 23rd August, and is ex-
pected here on the 1st October.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN
will arrive at Hongkong about
September 30th, from Portland
via usual Japan ports and Shang-
hai.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M.
(European Line) left London for
this port via the Suez Canal on
the 9th Sept., and is expected
here on the 18th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HOSEI M.
(Bombay Line) left Bombay for
this port on the 9th Sept., and
is expected here on the 2nd Oct.

The American and Manchurian
Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE
is due to arrive here about 5th
October.

The American & Manchurian
Line s.s. CITY OF NEWCASTLE
is due to arrive here about 10th
November.

The American & Oriental Line
s.s. MINERIO is due to arrive
here about 5th October.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE
left Vancouver for Hongkong, via
Japan ports and Shanghai on the
17th Sept., and is due here on or
about the 13th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. ITOLA left
Moji for this Port on the 20th
instant, and is due here on the
26th instant, afternoon.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived
at Yokohama on 20th Sept., and
is due at Vancouver, on 6th Oct.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M.
arrived at Yokohama, on the
23rd instant and sails on the 26th
for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSIN M.
(Bombay Line) left Singapore
for this port on the 24th Sept.,
and is expected here on the 1st
Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M.
(European Line) left Kobe for
this port via Moji & Shanghai on
the 23rd Sept., and is expected
here on the 2nd Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSUYAMA
MARU (European Line) left
Kobe for this port via Moji and
Shanghai on the 23rd Sept., and
is expected here on the 2nd Oct.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF
ASIA arrived at Manila on 24th
Sept., left there 25th Sept., 6 a.m.,
and is due at Hongkong on 26th
Sept. 3 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. KHIVA left
Singapore for this Port on the
25th instant, at 10 a.m. and is
due here the 30th instant at about
7 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

22nd to 28th September 1919.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	22	11.15	5.15
Tues.	23	11.15	5.15
Wed.	24	11.15	5.15
Thurs.	25	11.15	5.15
Fri.	26	11.15	5.15
Sat.	27	11.15	5.15
Sun.	28	11.15	5.15

m morning, a afternoon.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Alaska M. ... O. S. K. ... Sept. 26

Van Waerwyck J.C.J. L. Sept. 29

Chicago M. ... O. S. K. ... Sept. 30

Tjitarum J.C.J. L. ... Oct. 1

E. of Asia ... C. P. O. S. ... Oct. 2

Tsuyama M. N. Y. K. ... Oct. 2

Tenyo M. ... T. K. K. ... Oct. 2

Atsuta M. ... N. Y. K. ... Oct. 3

Ecuador ... P. M. S. ... Oct. 8

Wakasa M. N. Y. K. ... Oct. 9

Bessie Dollar R. D. ... Oct. 10

Siberia M. ... T. K. K. ... Oct. 10

Eurymedon B. & S. ... Oct. 11

Waban ... A. L. ... Oct. 11

Nile ... C. M. ... Oct. 11

Olen ... A. L. ... Oct. 11

Kator M. ... N. Y. K. ... Oct. 14

E. of Japan ... C. P. O. S. ... Oct. 15

Manila M. ... O. S. K. ... Oct. 15

Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K. ... Oct. 17

Monteagle ... C. P. O. S. ... Oct. 19

Celebes M. ... O. S. K. ... Oct. 20

Iconium ... A. L. ... Oct. 22

Seattle Spirit A. L. ... Oct. 25

Shinyo M. ... T. K. K. ... Oct. 28

Wawilona ... A. L. ... Oct. 31

Luzon M. ... O. S. K. ... B. of Oct.

West Hephurn R. D. M. of Oct.

Toyoaka M. N. Y. K. E. of Oct.

Nanking ... C. M. S. ... Nov. 1

Wheatland ... A. L. ... Nov. 1

Khiva ... P. & O. ... Nov. 1

Suwa M. ... N. Y. K. ... Nov. 1

Saiyo M. ... T. K. K. ... Nov. 4

Colombia ... P. M. S. ... Nov. 5

Persia M. ... T. K. K. ... Nov. 10

Korea M. ... T. K. K. ... Nov. 10

Hartland ... A. L. ... Nov. 14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE POPULAR PRIZE PACKETS

FOR A FEW NIGHTS AT THE

VICTORIA

A BRIGHT & MERRY
SHOW, WITH A PICTURE PROGRAMME.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Royal Arms.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on and after the 1st October, 1919 Rickshaws will run on Caine Road and Bonham Road. Stands will be at the following places:—

1. University.
2. Junction of Bonham Road and Centre Street.
3. Netherstole Hospital.
4. Junction of Caine Road and Old Bailey.
5. At top of Glenealy.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Hongkong, 26th Sept., 1919.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 10th day of October 1919 at noon, when the subject of resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the new articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification "subscribed by the Chairman" thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles "of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the Articles thereof."

Hongkong dated the 26th day of September, 1919.

By order of the Board,
G. RAPP,
Secretary.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section)

NOTICE.

Additional trains will run as follows commencing Saturday 27th September and until further notice.

On Saturdays
From Kowloon 12.01 p.m.
Shum Chun 5.04 p.m.
On Sundays and Public Holidays
From Kowloon 11.33 a.m.
Shum Chun 5.04 p.m.
By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager.

Kowloon, 26th September, 1919.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Godown in Praya East. Apply to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

LOST.

LOST.—From the Carlton Hotel evening of the 25th a large green parrot with blue head. Finder will be rewarded. Apply box 254, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A steady man as barman. Preference given to ex-service man. Apply Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 28th Sept. 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(for account of the concerned)
9 cases Coatings
10 cases Figured Poplins
15 cases Cheese
5 cases Sardines
5 cases Three Boys Soap
10 tins Soft Soap
10 cases Rolled Oats
1 bale Novelettes
and sundry other goods

Terms Cash on delivery
Geo. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 30th September 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Kaulung Sze Yau Kaifong Ferry Co., Ltd. Wharf, Mongkok

The Steam Launch "Sze Yuk"
Length 60'8"
Breadth 12'0"
Depth 5'3"
Tonnage Gross 25.85
Tonnage Nett 17.67
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Twenty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday 11th day of October 1919 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th October 1919 both days inclusive.

By Order
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

The University of Hongkong invites immediate applications for the posts of part-time lecturers in the following subjects:—

Applied Mechanics (Lectures and Laboratory),
Geometrical Drawing,
Strength of Materials,
Iron and Steel,
Machines,
Structures,
Drawing Office Work (Machines and Structures)

Duties will commence on Sept. 29th 1919.

Full particulars can be obtained from the DEAN of the Faculty of Engineering.
N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.

NOTICE

Our interest and responsibility in the business hitherto carried on by us under the name and style of W. R. Loxley & Co. at Hongkong, Canton and London. Merchants, ceased on 1st April 1919.

The said business as from that date has been acquired by J. A. Russell & Co., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. who have assumed all responsibility for the liabilities of the firm as existing on that date and properly contracted during the period from that date to the present date.

John Montgomery Beattie,
Andrew Beattie,
Matthew Poole Beattie.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

We have acquired the business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., at Hongkong, Canton and London and shall continue to trade under the same firm name and style.

The business has been taken over as a going concern as on the 1st April, 1919 - the proper liabilities of the firm as on that date and those contracted since in carrying on the business are assumed by ourselves.

John Archibald Russell,
Donald Oscar Russell,
Robert Cecil Russell.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on Saturday the 27th inst. 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 6th, prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of the above named Company that the Transfer Books will be closed from Tuesday the 23rd September 1919, until Tuesday the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

Report and Accounts 1918-1919 Election of Officers 1919-1920 General.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS SEASON 1919-1920.

A meeting of members interested in the above will be held in the Jockey Club Rooms "Hongkong Club Annex" on Friday, 26th September at 5 p.m.

By Order
C. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. G. WOLFE,
C. S. P.
Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

The Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. Georges Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday the 30th September, 1919 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd September to 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Ck. Hankow Branch: Pandoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME
Prediction is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.
\$10 to start.
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

MURDER CASE.

The Tai O murder case was again before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning. Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the first defendant. The son of the deceased gave evidence that on the 27th of August, about 9 p.m., their sampan was lying behind the Tung Man shop. The two defendants came across a man's boat to which theirs was fastened and got into their boat. They asked to go out in the boat, and then directed him to take them to Po Chu Tam.

On the way the first defendant helped his mother at the bow oar and the second defendant helped his elder sister. Witness was sitting amidships, when he heard the second defendant tell his sister to row further away from Po Chu Tam. After this, all of a sudden he saw the first defendant push his mother overboard. Immediately after this, the second defendant pushed his sister over. Witness then called out "Save Life!" The first defendant then caught him around the waist and threw him overboard. He swam ashore, and walked to his relatives, who were in a big junk lying off Fu Shou. After this he went and gave information to the Police. He had known the defendants ever since he was eight years of age.

Both defendants were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

STOLEN WATER-PROOF.

A Chinese youth was charged to-day, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with stealing a waterproof coat, valued at \$35, from Mr. Lauritsen, of the Dragon Motor Car Company.

An Indian watchman gave evidence that when he was coming out of the latrine at the back of the premises, he saw the defendant, who was inside the garage, take the coat and, folding it up, walk away with it. Witness then went up to the defendant and had him arrested.

Mr. Lauritsen said that at 3 o'clock this morning the garage was opened as Dr. Harston wanted his car. It must have been

during this time that defendant went in.

Defendant said that whilst he was looking at the cakes in the shop window of the On Lok Yuen Restaurant, the watchman came up to him and gave him the waterproof, and accused him of stealing it.

Mr. N. L. Smith sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour, as he had several previous convictions against him.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., Acting Administrative Commandant, state:—

STRENGTH.

No. 595 Private G. A. Hastings, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from 30th October, 1919. No. 834 Private L. G. Robinson, Signalling Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, 24th September, 1919.

LEAVE.

Private F. W. Gibbins, "A" Company, is granted 12 months leave from 26th September, 1919.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and Men detailed by O.C.s will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Monday, 29th instant. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried. The N.C.O.s and Men detailed by O.C.s to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th instant at 9.15 a.m. Dress, Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

ALLIANCE OF RIFLE RANGE. King's Park Range is allotted to the 22nd Fusiliers from 26th September to 23rd October, 1919, inclusive, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, daily, Sundays excepted, subject to the requirements of this Corps.

DRESS.

Sam Browne belts will be taken into general wear by Officers on and after 1st October, 1919.

ARTILLERY ORDERS. Orders for Artillery Company, by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—

Guard of Honour.—A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and Men as detailed will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Monday, 29th instant. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried. The N.C.O.s and Men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th instant at 9.15 a.m. Dress, Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

ENGINEER ORDERS. Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall state:—

Guard of Honour.—A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and Men as detailed will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Monday, 29th instant. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried. The N.C.O.s and Men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th instant at 9.15 a.m. Dress, Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

D. E. L. Instructional Classes.—Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R. E. Instructors at Belchers at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st October. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1/-) rating. Officer on duty: Captain R. Hall.

INFANTRY ORDERS. Orders for Infantry Battalion state:—

Guard of Honour.—A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men as detailed will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Monday, 29th instant. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets, to be carried. The N.C.O.s and men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th instant at 9.15 a.m. Dress, Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

Annual Musketry Course.—N.C.O.s and Men who wish to fire their Musketry Course at the Peak Range or at King's Park Range in the early morning, are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than 30th instant.

"A" Company. Sunday, 5th October.—8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

CADET ORDERS. Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brawn state:—

Parade.—Bathing.—Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 1st October, at 5 p.m., call at Kowloon 10 minutes later. This will be the last bathing parade for the season.

during this time that defendant went in.

Defendant said that whilst he was looking at the cakes in the shop window of the On Lok Yuen Restaurant, the watchman came up to him and gave him the waterproof, and accused him of stealing it.

NOTICE

MERCURY GARAGE CO.

MORE CARS FOR HIRE

TELEPHONE 977.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

ARRANGING FOR COMING SEASON.

A meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held yesterday at H.K.C.C. pavilion. The H.K.C.C. Kowloon, Civil Service, R.G.A., Navy, C.R.C., and three new teams, the Indian Recreation Club, R.E. and Indian Army, and the Staff and Departments were represented. Absentees were Craigagower and University.

Mr P. M. Hodgson was voted to the chair.

The report for last season, showing a credit balance of \$172, was adopted.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of: President, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn; Vice-President, Mr. T. E. Pearce; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Taylor.

The Chairman introduced the matter of alterations to the rules, which has been suggested at many meetings. The present rules were antiquated and hard to carry out. He believed the general opinion was that they should be altered. He suggested that they be revised and submitted to Clubs for suggestions before adoption at a special meeting.

The proposal was agreed to and Col. Coles, Mr. R. P. Thurstfield and Mr. E. J. Edwards were deputed to revise the rules at once for this season.

The Chairman referred to the \$170 in hand. The expenses for the year were usually not more than \$15, and it was suggested that medals should be bought for the last two seasons. Last year's winners were the R.G.A., who expressed a desire for medals, and he did not see why they should not have them. Half of the team had left the Colony, but the medals could be sent to them and they would no doubt appreciate them.

In reply to the Secretary, Mr. Thurstfield said Hongkong Cricket Club, winners in 1917, waived their claim to medals since it was wartime then and the League was revived only to add interest to cricket.

Capt. E. H. Gray (R. E. and Indian Army) suggested that some of the balance be devoted to the printing of the very necessary official League fixture list.

The Chairman said the new rules had to be printed and there would not be much money left. Also it might be necessary to have a junior division, necessitating another shield and more medals.

Col. Coles (Staffs) asked whether the subscription might not be reduced and the suggestion was referred to the rules sub-committee.

Capt. Gray's proposal was not adopted, and it was decided that the money left after purchasing thirteen medals for R.G.A. and printing new rules be kept for League purposes.

On the subject of the season's arrangements, the Chairman said that eleven clubs were likely to enter and it was a question whether there should be one or two Leagues. An alternative idea was that teams play each other only once, leaving the rest of the season for friendly matches. Each team meeting twice would mean twenty matches. Apart from possible postponements owing to rain they had the interport matches, and they were asking all Clubs not to arrange matches for 1st, 8th, and 15th November, because the interport team would be made up of players from all the Colony, from any Club, and they wanted to use those dates for trial matches for the interport. It was only fair and right that the Colony should have the opportunity of calling upon any player of any Club to

SIR REGINALD STUBBS.

THE RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

H. E. Sir Edward Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of Hongkong, is expected to arrive on Tuesday morning, on the s.s. Khiva. The ship will reach here about 7 a.m. and the landing will take place at 10 a.m. at Blake Pier. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., will meet the new Governor and will introduce him to the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the heads of the local Judiciary, the senior naval and military officers, the heads of the Government departments, the Consuls, etc. A salute will be fired by the mountain battery of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion. A guard of honour will be present, drawn from the Defence Corps and probably the Cadets.

After inspecting the guard of honour, His Excellency will be taken to the City Hall, by way of the Praya and Statue Square. Two arches are being erected at either end of Statue Square, and they promise to be highly ornate structures.

At the City Hall the address of welcome which has been prepared will be presented by Sir Paul Chater, after which His Excellency goes to the Council Chamber to take the oath, administered by the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. The members of Councils, the senior military and naval officers, Consuls, etc. will be present there. The new Governor will probably deliver a speech. The guard of honour at the Council Chamber will be drawn from one of the Indian regiments, and it is hoped that the Police Reserve Band will be available. Another salute will mark the ceremony there.

BREWER TO COLONEL.

Lt.-Col. J. Hay, who went to Egypt ten years ago to a mercantile appointment and during the war saw service at Gallipoli and in Palestine, has died at Ismailia, Egypt. He started his career as a working brewer.

play in these interport trial matches. They were all desirous of putting in the very best team they could against Shanghai, and the Straits Settlements, if they came, and that ought to be the chief object. If some of the best players were taken from Clubs on those days any League matches fixed would be affected and dissatisfaction would be caused. There was no reason why friendly matches should not be arranged on those days. The arrangement would give more chances to play to men not usually chosen for League teams.

Mr. Edwards (Kowloon) thought the home and home arrangement should stand, but this having only one supporter the Chairman's proposal of one match only was adopted, restricting the League season to ten matches for each team.

It was pointed out, however, that the rules specify each team meeting each other twice. To get over that a further suggestion was made, viz., to have two divisions (not necessarily senior and junior but to be drawn for). This idea had little support and it was resolved to have the rules amended, to allow the Chairman's suggestion to be given effect to.

Another meeting will be held on Tuesday next. It is expected that League play will start in about a fortnight.

The matter of allowing the Witthames, the new regiment, to enter when they arrive was not formally discussed.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
Corrected to 18th September, 1919.
D. Abraham
M. M. Abraham
H. A. Andre
Dr. A. C. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson
J. V. Bras
C. Talbot Brown
Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Beazley
C. H. Bruns
Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Blackett
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Benson
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron
G. R. Boockrick
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bellion
Mr. & Mrs. S. Blaney
W. G. Brownell
F. W. Chapple
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Chandler
Miss E. Curtis
Mr. & Mrs. R. Colquhoun
N. Croucher
Prof. and Mrs. E. H. Digby
Mrs. J. A. Dome
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Epstein
Mr. R. S. Erricson
Miss K. Eusson
J. Furrer
Mr. & Mrs. I. Felix
Miss P. Felix
Miss C. Felix
H. Griffin
H. B. Gallop
J. S. R. Gardiner
H. Holger
Mrs. McConnell
Hussey
Capt. T. P. Hall
G. Harper
A. Shelton Hooper

PRINCE HOTEL.
Corrected to 18th September, 1919.
Capt. Archer
F. R. J. Adams
C. B. Bird
E. P. Beckett
Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Blair
Major F. J. Bower
Mr. & Mrs. O. T. Breakpear
Mrs. C. Bull
Rev. E. A. Bundie, C.F.
W. A. Butterfield
A. Button
Mrs. Cheshire
Mrs. Cheshire
A. A. Claxton
P. H. Cobb
Lt.-Col. E. G. Coles
R. C. Cormie
Mrs. Cornack
Capt. & Mrs. Davies
L. J. Davies
C. G. H. Druiett
Mr. & Mrs. John Duncan
Mr. & Mrs. O. Eager
S. Evans, M.B.
E. & Mrs. Y. Fasse
Rev. & Mrs. W. T. Featherstone
J. Fletcher
A. D. Galloway
P. Gibbins
D. Hall
Major D. L. Harding
Mrs. & Miss Holworthy
Lt.-Col. J. Humphrey
H. du F. Hutchison
Mrs. E. G. Jamieson
R. W. Lee Jones

CARLTON HOTEL.
Corrected to 18th September, 1919.
Mrs. Blankman
J. Bammel
Mrs. F. Cameron
G. Chan
Miss L. Calline
Miss E. Clockett
Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Casberg
D. Casberg
3 children
Thomas Daly
Rev. and Mrs. R. Davis
W. C. Hardie
J. Hennessey

GENERAL NEWS.

THE REAL HUSBAND RETURNS.

Married in 1903 and separated from her husband two and a half years later, a woman told the Highgate magistrate recently that she thought the man had "gone under" in the war. She married again, but a few weeks ago her real husband turned up. She was committed for trial on a charge of bigamy.

CASTE DIVISION IN INDIA.

According to Mr. K. V. Reddi, a barrister, who claimed to represent 25,000,000 non-Brahmins in Madras, the difficulties of caste in India are increasing, instead of passing away. In his evidence recently before Lord Selborne's Joint Committee on the Indian Reform Bill, he remarked: "You haven't got Brahmins in England, thank God!" Mr. Reddi said that the rigour and exclusiveness of the Brahmins in Madras was such that the non-Brahmins wanted a separate electorate, in which Brahmins should have no place.

VICTORY "TEAS" IN THE STREET.

In the streets of the poorer districts of Newcastle and Gateshead, victory teas, attended by thousands of women and children, have been held lately, and in some cases civic dignitaries have joined the parties. A feature of these functions has been the lavish decorations, but the Chief Constable states that he is taking action against people who destroy trees and bushes for this purpose. He says also that he intends to stop children begging in the streets to raise money for the teas, some of which have developed into drunken orgies.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD MUSICAL PROMIDY.

A six-year-old girl, Freda Hall, daughter of Mr. R. Hall, of Selby, obtained a first-class certificate at the elementary examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, held a few months ago. A noted composer who examined the candidates said he had never seen so young a child at those examinations. A few days ago she passed a higher examination at the London College of Music. Some of the other candidates were over 14 years of age, but this little child was the only one to take first-class honours.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to 22nd September, 1919.
B. O. Augustine
C. A. Allan
Mrs. B. Almond
Mr. and Mrs. Benne
Mr. and Mrs. W. Budge
F. G. Becke
Mr. and Mrs. Cobet
Mr. and Mrs. Computer
G. P. Curry
E. G. Coomes
Choi Shing & son
J. D. Danby
S. W. Farrer
A. L. Fry
P. T. Farrell
P. Hocken
J. Haynes
S. R. Hawthorne
J. E. Hendricks
Master C. Hammes
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes
Miss F. Hammes
A. Harrison
A. Johnston
P. Jayamangala
M. de Jong
Mrs. J. Johnstone
B. James
P. J. de Kant

KINGDALE HOTEL.

Albaster C G
Billett R T
Bathcombe H G
Bordin Mr & Mrs R McNeill Mr & Mrs
Clayton Mr & Mrs G Pountney H W
Cunningham Conroy Golt Capt T W
Cobb A H K
Dinnerman Mr & Mrs Scott Robinson L C
E C
Fryer Mr & Mrs Sleight Mr & Mrs E E
G W
Hutchings H C
Elliott G H
Hill Miss D
Hawthorn G H
Hawthorn E B
Lee E N

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGNS.

WHOLE WAR AND VICTORY.

In a dispatch published recently, as a supplement to the *London Gazette*, Field-Marshal Allenby shows that the campaigns in Sinai, Palestine, and Syria formed an important part of the general Allied effort against the Central Powers. The Eastern operations had been part of a studied whole, and not an isolated campaign.

"The forces employed in this theatre," says the Field-Marshal, "may be regarded in the nature of a detachment from the main force on the western front, but engaged in the same great battle, changing its role and action according to the sway of events in the main theatre and the other minor theatres."

"In the first instance, the object of this detachment was the protection of Egypt and the Suez Canal, a vital link in the communications of the Allies. By the summer of 1917, when I assumed command of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Lieut. General Sir A. Murray's brilliant campaign in Sinai had removed the danger to Egypt and had forced the enemy back across his own frontiers."

COLLAPSE OF RUSSIA.

"The original purpose of the detachment had been accomplished. But events elsewhere had given a fresh importance and another role to the operations in this theatre. The collapse of Russia had given a new lease of life to the Central Powers' weakest member, and had freed the main Turkish forces for action elsewhere. It was believed that they would be used in an offensive, planned and organised by the Germans, for the recapture of Bagdad. It was therefore important to keep up the pressure on Turkey, and to anticipate the threatened attack on Bagdad by striking hard elsewhere."

"The operations which commenced with the Gaza-Beersheba battle and led to the capture of Jerusalem and the freeing of all Southern Palestine, were therefore planned. These operations had far-reaching results, danger to Mesopotamia was removed, and it became possible to reduce the forces in that theatre. Instead of drawing fresh strength from the reserve of Turkish troops released by Russia's collapse, the Central Alliance found themselves compelled to send further support to their Eastern Ally, while a fresh impetus was given to the Arab struggle for freedom."

"The moral results were even greater. Germany, hard put to it to hold her own in the close-locked struggle in the West, saw a great blow struck at her Eastern ambitions; while the capture of Jerusalem stirred the imagination of the Christian world."

"The early months of 1918 were spent in consolidating the position in Palestine."

"Meanwhile the crisis of the war in the main theatre the West was rapidly approaching. Under these circumstances it became essential to reduce detachments from the main theatre to a minimum; and, during April and May, two complete divisions, 24 other British battalions, 9 regiments of Yeomanry, 5 machine-gun companies, and 5½ siege batteries were withdrawn for dispatch to France. They were gradually replaced by two Indian divisions from Mesopotamia, and Indian Cavalry from France, and Indian battalions from India."

"These were troops better suited by climatic conditions to this theatre than to the Western theatre. Further, the employment of Indian troops in theatres where supplies from India did not have to pass through the submarine danger zone, simplified the shipping question."

"Thus by the end of the summer the force was in a position to resume an offensive role, and take part in the general series of Allied offensive which ended the war."

FINANCIER TO PAUPER.

A SAD STORY.

Among the inmates of the Luton work-house is Mr. Hawker William Butler, aged 73, who was once a Liverpool financier, and who claims kinship with the Marquis of Bute.

His grandfather (writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative) was the founder of a Thames wharf, and his father came to Luton on duties connected with the extensive estate then owned in the neighbourhood by the Bute family. Mr. Butler, then a boy, was educated at a local school, and at the age of 17 became associated with a London firm of organ builders. He devoted his attention to music, and takes great pride in the fact that he has manipulated the organ in every cathedral in England. Later he became a partner in a Liverpool firm of mineral brokers. Heavy losses were sustained, and one of the partners was adjudged bankrupt.

Mr. Butler, having no capital, returned to London, and since then misfortune has dogged his footsteps. He walked from Brighton to Liverpool, but his former friends on the Mersey failed him, and he did not secure employment. He tramped to Plymouth.

At an advanced age he migrated once again to Luton, and during the war rendered useful service at a local foundry engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

From the above short sketch it will be seen that the course of the campaigns in this theatre followed closely the course of events in the main Western theatre.

"Thus the first period, the defence of the Canal, corresponded to the first check of the enemy's onrush in French and Belgium; the period of the advance through the Sinai desert to the general development of the Allied strength and the building up of a secure battle line along the whole front; the 1917 advance, to the period of increased Allied pressure which exhausted the enemy's reserves; while the last advance coincided with the final Allied counter-offensive."

THE ARMISTICE.

In another part of the dispatch Lord Allenby describes the events from the armistice with Turkey up to March last, and his method of administering the country.

The Turkish commanders, says Lord Allenby, adopted from the first an attitude of obstruction to the execution of the armistice. Not only were the Turks slow in withdrawing and in demobilising, but when finally they did go, they left many soldiers disguised as gendarmes, whose business it was to raise disturbances.

This necessitated a military occupation of Cilicia, Adana, and the country north and north-east of Aleppo, and strong measures had to be taken to prevent conflicts between the Turks and Armenians.

Finally Lord Allenby went to Constantinople and interviewed the Turkish Foreign Minister to explain the numerous breaches of the armistice committed by the Turkish commanders, and laid down certain conditions to be accepted by the Turkish Authorities. This resulted in the removal of Ali Ihsan from his command about the end of February.

His removal and the demobilisation of the 6th Army in the Nisibin area and the 2nd Army west of Bozanti, practically put an end to any further trouble or menace from the Turkish armed forces.

Explaining his method of administering the country, Lord Allenby says the whole occupied country in Palestine and Syria was divided up into administrative areas, and he appointed administrators who were directly responsible to him. Subject to certain necessary modifications, the Turkish system of government had been maintained in all areas.

A DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME AT THE VICTORIA TO-NIGHT. "THE POPULAR PRIZE PACKETS" IN NEW SONGS, DANCES & DUETS Also "THE VOICE OF DESTINY"

SUICIDE BY SUGGESTION.

SALVATION ARMY.
EXPERT'S VIEW.

Interest is growing in the question—Would there be a diminution in the number of suicides if coroners' inquests thereon were held in camera? In other words, are depressed, perplexed and mentally unbalanced individuals likely to take their lives through reading of others who have done the same thing?

It is an issue regarding which, as our columns have recently attested, many persons feel that they do not know enough to justify a definite opinion. Special interest, therefore, (writes a representative of the *Daily Chronicle* attaches to the views and experiences of one who may be regarded as an expert on the subject of suicide—Major Chapman, secretary of the Anti-Suicide Bureau of the Salvation Army.

"No," said the major, "suggestion or imitation cannot, in my opinion, be regarded as a cause; but while I believe that nobody ever commits suicide as a result of reading that someone else has taken his own life, I am sure that a person's method of suicide is often determined by reading how someone else has done it."

"THE FAVOURED PLAN."
This, no doubt, largely accounts for the frequent use in poisoning cases of oxalic acid and spirits of salts, which, with drowning and throat-cutting (the plan that finds most favour), rank among the leading half dozen methods.

"The influence of suggestion or imitations, so far as method is concerned, was vividly illustrated in the cases of the three brothers who, at intervals, committed suicide by lying with their heads in a gas oven—the same gas oven."

"Are suicides and attempted suicides on the increase?"
"There is a tendency toward increase," replied Major Chapman, "owing to the unsettled mental state which in so many persons has resulted from war pressure."

"Are there any special suicide seasons?"
"Yes, curiously enough, suicide most frequently occurs in May and August. Scarcely a week passes but cases come to us. They may be classified under three heads—

- (1) Cases in which the troubled sufferers, who feel driven to commit suicide, call upon us;
- (2) Cases in which we are approached by relatives; and
- (3) Cases brought to us by the police."

SUICIDE DUTY.

"Are cases in the third class very numerous?"
"Here," replied the major, putting his hand on a pile of documents, "are details of hundreds of cases that have been handed over to us by the authorities since 1915. In that year the Commissioner of Police, finding his force reduced by the war, begrudged the use of so many men for suicide duty, three constables having to be told off to watch on eight-hour shifts in the case of every person who had attempted self destruction. So he gave his superintendent discretionary authority to hand cases over to the Salvation Army."

LONDON COMMUNIST CLUB.

POLICE RAIDS ON
REVOLUTIONARIES.

The *Daily Chronicle* understands that a man, who gave his name as Maurice Facey, was taken into custody at the Communist Club recently and later detained by detectives from Scotland Yard, acting under the instruction of Superintendent McBrien, of the Special Service Branch.

It is understood that Facey, who is said to be connected with the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Soldiers and Sailors, has been under observation for some time and that he was associated with Zachariassen during his stay in England.

It will be remembered that Scotland Yard asserted that Zachariassen was deported, as they had evidence that he had visited this country carrying funds from Bela Kun to finance revolutionary propaganda.

The Communist Club is a well-known resort of people with "advanced" views.

The above is only one of several indications that the authorities at Scotland Yard are preparing to take more drastic action against revolutionary propaganda in this country.

The ringleaders of the movement, writes a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, are known to the police, and in well-informed circles it is believed that several arrests will be made shortly. There is in the possession of Government a mass of evidence dealing with the activities of hundreds of people who are known to be sworn enemies of law and order.

For years the political branch of the C.I.D. conducted such investigations. Now the work is almost entirely in the hands of the Special Service Branch at Scotland House, where Sir Basil Thomson and a large staff of experts have collected a complete record of every known dangerous agitator.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

A number of rather exaggerated reports have been circulated about the importance of discoveries which have been made by the police recently.

Only one document of any importance was found when detectives raided the premises at Acton recently, and that was a leaflet headed—

"BRITISH WORKERS."

"What Are We Going to Do?" It makes an appeal to the masses to take direct action against the continuance of the war with the Bolsheviks, and concludes with the injunction:—"Get ready for the revolution!" The pamphlet bears the imprint of the "New" Press, Princes-street, Edinburgh—a firm that is non-existent—and the police are endeavouring to trace its source.

The young man in whose possession it was found told a *Daily Chronicle* representative yesterday that it was handed to him at an open-air meeting at Woolwich, which he attended a week or so ago.

"I am only a philosophical student of Socialism," he said, "and I do not believe in direct action. I formerly belonged to the Socialist Labour Party, but

CHINESE ARMS CONTRACTS.

ITALIANS NOW POPULARLY
CHARGED.

Peking, Sept. 16.—As there happens to be a temporary dearth of rumours about Japanese loans and concessions, owing to the decided change of policy in high military circles, Peking is now being overwhelmed by stories emanating from the Ministers of War and the Navy concerning various deals which the Italians are said to be pushing through. As Italy is a party to the agreement made by the Allies in March to put an embargo upon the importation of arms and the contracting of loans with the Chinese Government, no credence is given to these stories by foreigners in Peking and they are strongly discounted in the Legations. Nevertheless the reports of loans and sales of arms—everything from revolvers to battleships—come from reliable Chinese sources and have been so widely circulated that they cannot be ignored.

It is said, for instance, that agents of an Italian engineering firm have contracted to sell submarines, chasers and small battleships of some description to the value of £18,000,000. A loan advance of £1,000,000 is said to have been promised the Ministry of the Navy as a preliminary to this deal.

Again, the gossips of the Ministry of War have it that arms and ammunition to the value of \$3,000,000 are about to arrive in China on the Italian transports which are coming for the Czechs. It is said that \$4,000,000 worth of these supplies are sold to the three Eastern Provinces, \$2,000,000 worth to Hunan, \$1,000,000 worth to Honan and \$1,000,000 to Shensi. The arms in question, it is said, were first offered to the Central Government together with a loan, but it was thought safer to make separate deals with the various provinces. From other authorities comes the story that the Indian contractors offered to supply the Government with any number of machine-guns and to deliver them safely camouflaged as aeroplane accessories. For some reason, which the Chinese cannot clearly define, they have associated the British with these Italian bargains, and are convinced that the Italians are acting as British agents. Apart from the fact that no good reason for this suspicion can be given, the insinuation is categorically denied in the British Legation.

It must always be remembered in considering such stories as the above that there is now an arms famine in North China and that every possible device is being made to break the embargo. If the Chinese thought that the circulation of such stories would induce other Legations to raise the embargo on the export of arms to China they would certainly make every effort to put them into wide circulation.—N.C. *Daily News*.

now I am a member of the Herald League." He denied that he had any literature in his possession which dealt with the formation of a "Red" army, and he said that most of the pamphlets seized were ordinary Socialist propaganda works, which have been in circulation for years.

REMINGTON SELF-STARTER

IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TIME AND LABOUR SAVING FEATURE EVER PLACED ON THE CORRESPONDENCE

TYPEWRITER.

MUSTARD & CO.

TEL. NO. 1106

BRITISH INDUSTRY.

NEED OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

Encouragement of scientific research and invention is the best method of stimulating production, says Sir Robert Hadfield, head of the Great Sheffield firm.

To a *Daily Chronicle* representative Sir Robert pointed out that workers in America have realised this vital necessity, and that the American Federation of Labour have passed resolutions that a broad programme of scientific and technical research is of major importance, and should be fostered in every way by the Government.

"Surely," he says, "we are not going to be behind our cousins across the sea. If we are, then our future is indeed gloomy; but I shall never believe this of the people of this country."

BIG AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

"If we do not wake up quickly and settle our Labour difficulties, it is to be feared that both employer and employed will suffer past redemption."

"It is stated that America already this year has placed constructive work in hand—plant and buildings—to the value of nearly a thousand million pounds."

"All this means more and more capacity for output and for competition in the markets of the world."

"Unfortunately, in many sections of Labour in this country—and it must be admitted, on the employers' side, too—far too many allow the old doctrines to prevail. For example: that selfishness is the law of preservation; that jungle ferocity and hatred still represent the only way of dealing with each other to be considered in modern life; that one set thrives at the expense of another; that strife is the chief law and condition of progress and, between classes, must be sustained."

"Lord Robert Cecil, in a recent eloquent speech in Parliament, showed that all this is wrong—utterly wrong."

"The time is coming when true harmony between the nations, and consequently between the individuals in those nations, must be the goal at which we should aim."

"Any representative of Labour who discourages or opposes the progress of the world as represented by inventions and discoveries is a traitor to his country, and should not be allowed to join in its councils, whether political, commercial, or otherwise."

HOLIDAY MOOD.

Mr. D. R. H. Williams, a prominent Huddersfield manufacturer, who was among those who signed the Whitley Committee Report, says he thinks there is a tendency towards increased output at present. "But," he adds, "I do not believe that Labour generally is doing what it might. They say 'We will increase output if we have increased wages'; but experience shows that wage increases are followed by decreased output."

"With the older type of Labour leader there is still a tendency to set the pace according to the slowest man. On time rates there might be some excuse, but on piece rates there is no excuse."

"It would be a good thing to have an organised campaign among the men on the subject. I do not put it down to anything worse than foolishness."

"Employers have not in all cases done all they might by machinery to facilitate output, but Labour could do more."

"One thing we should keep in mind is that people are in holiday mood. After the strain of the war it is natural. They do not want to work hard. Young men back from France are not settling down to work. It may be another six months before people settle down."

OVER-COST OF PRODUCTION.

In the opinion of Sir George B. Hunter, the well-known Tyneside shipbuilder, the men who do not work full time and do not do their part in increasing production are men who are highly paid. The boys are working "more regularly and more hours a week."

"The best way to ensure increased production would be, in my opinion, to convince the workers that their only hope of maintaining the high wages and improving their living conditions is to increase production. At present production has fallen off, and is falling off, and this is sure to cause, in the end, real lower wages."

"All British industries, and the workers dependent on them, are being endangered by over-cost of production and by the desire of

GERMANY'S ROYAL JEWELS.

PRINCE ASSISTS IN SMUGGLING.

Copenhagen, August 14. A remarkable attempt to smuggle jewels and bonds out of Germany was discovered yesterday morning. At nine o'clock a seaplane was observed off the south coast of Sweden, and when it had reached a height of 600 feet two large parcels were thrown down. They were picked up by two Germans, a lady and a gentleman, who were seen walking nervously around the spot for some hours. The Swedish police arrested the two Germans, and when the parcels were opened they were found to contain very valuable jewels, gold and silver ornaments, and bonds.

The Germans told the police the smuggling had been arranged by the Prince of Wied, and that the jewels and other valuable articles belonged to the Royal House of Saxony. The Prince himself was on board the seaplane. The parcels were seized by the Swedish police.

The Weimar correspondent of the "Politiken" learns that the German Government is preparing strong measures against people who endeavour to smuggle money out of Germany. German banks will have to inform the Government about all sums sent out of the country, and if sent illegally money will be confiscated and set aside for the use of the Reparation Commission. The German Government hopes that it will be possible to come to an arrangement in this respect with the Allies and neutral countries, which would mean the mutual securing of international capital. Herr Emberger will make an important speech on Monday, in which he will outline other measures contemplated by the Government with a view to preventing an exodus of the country's revenue.—Exchange.

all classes to work shorter hours and do less work."

ENTERPRISE HELD UP.

Mr. Mark Fenwick, chairman of the Consett Iron Company, said: "At present, owing to the prevailing unrest and uncertainty as to the future, we have not regarded it as prudent to embark on any schemes of large expenditure. This is to be regretted, because, with the signing of the peace, there is a good opportunity to increase the manufacture of iron and steel."

"If the output does not better, the position in the country for want of fuel will be most lamentable. We stand in danger of losing our export trade, and other countries may come in and reap it."

APPEALS FALL ON DEAF EARS.

Mr. Straker, secretary of the Northumberland Miners, says: "All appeals to the workers to increase production are largely falling on deaf ears, for the reason that the eyes of the working classes have been opened to the way in which the value of that which they produce is going into the pockets of wealthy profiteers, and they are not prepared to respond to these appeals. In my opinion the remedy lies entirely in preventing profiteering."

LACE TRADE HAMPERED.

Mr. Alfred Richards, a prominent Nottingham lace manufacturer says: "There is some complaint of decreased production in the lace trade. In the first place, some manufacturers are not allowed to run out as much work as they wish."

Themen are rather independent; they will not work extra time, and they display no anxiety to increase output."

"Everything seems to be at sixes and sevens. Some factories work only one shift and some two. Our manufacturer tells me he could turn out far more stuff if he could get permission to work longer. Things are in a transition stage."

"Some owners will not change conditions until things are more settled. A change of spirit amongst the workmen is needed. If the men will allow the factories to run somewhat on old lines, but not necessarily under the old labour conditions, there is an opportunity to develop trade and to increase production. The present regulations must be altered and some restrictions must be removed."

Many associations have sprung up lately. Whilst in an embryo stage they create difficulties, they will all fall into line eventually, but I am afraid it will not be this year."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BRITAIN'S TRADING INTERESTS ON THE CONTINENT.

It is understood that the Government has come to an important decision concerning our trade relations with the new States which have been set up on the Continent of Europe, and with parts of Russia. They have decided to set aside £25,000,000 as a guarantee to British exporters against loss in their trading operations with these lands, which at the moment have neither a satisfactory currency nor enough goods to exchange for British exports to them. Certain of our chief shipping firms had sent agents to the Continent in anticipation of some such policy.

RUBBER.

In the July issue of the *World's Rubber Position* (London: W. H. Rickinson & Sons) are some figures of the estimated production for the years 1918 and 1919 (355,000 plus 285,000) 540,000 tons; of this there has been actually shipped 200,950 plus 190,846, or a total of 391,986 tons, leaving an estimated balance of about 150,000 tons to be shipped during the six months of 1919. They also state that according to figures compiled by the Rubber Association of America the U.S.A. imported during the five months ended May, 1919, 97,310 tons of rubber (all kinds), against 76,066 tons during the same period of 1918. The output of plantation rubber to date shows an increase of 67.5 per cent, and the world's output an increase of 33.9 per cent, for the same period of 1918. Receipts of rubber at Para for the six months ended June, 1919, were 17,755 tons, against 18,675 tons during the same period of 1918.

FUSION OF SHANGHAI INSURANCE COS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., has been called for October 6 for the purpose of making certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the company. In a letter covering the agenda for the meeting, Mr. H. Simms, secretary and general manager of the company, states: "Acceptance of the offer of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., have now been received from a large majority of shareholders; the directors of the Union have provisionally agreed to the proposed scheme for the fusion of the two companies and there is every reason to suppose that their action will be confirmed by their shareholders. Your directors are, therefore, calling meetings to make the necessary alterations in our Articles of Association. When the resolution embodying such alterations has been passed and confirmed and the proposed scheme has been approved by the shareholders of the 'Union,' particulars will be sent you as to the procedure to be adopted in exchange your shares."

"MADE IN CANADA."

Throughout the Dominion there is a pronounced revival of the "Made in Canada" movement. Extensive use is being made of poster advertising in the cities and towns from coast to coast, and manufacturers and retailers are co-operating in special efforts to develop the domestic market and promote the purchase of home products. The Canadian Reconstruction Association, which is prominently connected with the movement, has printed 5,000,000 small coloured pictorial cards for circulation by manufacturers and retailers and urges support of the home market as a national obligation during the reconstruction period. Emphasis in the campaign is being laid upon the statement of the Canadian Trade Commission that "for every million dollars retained in Canada by a refusal to buy other than Canadian goods, a year's continuous employment can be given to at least 1,000 people."

Extensive use is also being made of the recent declaration of the President of the Bank of Commerce that every dollar's worth we buy abroad means that dollar's worth of work has been diverted from a Canadian workman."

INTER-COLONIAL TRADING.

While certain Canadian manufacturers are backing up the trade development policy of their Government by industrious searchings for new openings for their export business, other are finding orders coming to them unsolicited quarters. This is one of the practical outcomes of the new methods adopted to make Canadian products better known than they have been formerly beyond the confines of the Dominion. Much valuable work of a pioneer character has been accomplished by the Canadian Mission in London, and similarly accredited representatives of the Govern-

£10,000 LOSSES AT CARDS.

LADY CASHIER'S HIGH LIFE.

Losing thousands of pounds by gambling, spending hundreds on dress, and living the life of a lady of fashion was the story told of an attractive-looking lady clerk named May Braby at Manchester recently.

She is 39 years of age, was charged with stealing from her employers, Messrs. Thorsen's ship brokers, of Christiania, London, and Manchester, the proceeds of three cheques for £820, £740, £550, to gether with £3,899 2s. 8d. in cash; and further with making false entries.

Her home is in a suburb of Manchester, but she has lately taken up her quarters at the Midland Hotel.

Sir William Cobbett, who prosecuted, said that at the time when the alleged offences were committed the prisoner was employed as a cashier and book-keeper, and had been with the firm for seven or eight years.

During April and May of this year the managing director was called to the London office, and the chief clerk and the accused were jointly authorised to sign cheques.

In July, when the auditors were conducting their half-yearly audit, they came across an entry which attracted their attention. They at once sought to have the matter put right, only to find that the accused had gone to Brighton on a holiday, and that she was staying at the Metropole Hotel.

The managing director wired to her, inquiring how the money had been used, and he received a reply that she was writing.

As no letter arrived, further investigations were made, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. She was taken into custody on July 29 at Brighton by the Manchester Police.

On the way back from Brighton she made a voluntary statement to the detective-inspector. "I cannot deny having taken this money," she said, "but I can get friends to repay it all."

When asked how much money she had taken, the prisoner replied about £10,000.

Thereupon the inspector asked her whether or not the money could be recovered, and the prisoner replied "No."

"With the exception of what I have spent on dress," she admitted, "I have lost it all gambling at cards."

She added that she had not yet paid for a fur coat, which cost 600 guineas.

A director of the firm stated that she received a salary of £4 10s. a week. She had held the position of cashier for seven or eight years, and he had every confidence in her.

In reply to the magistrate the prisoner said that she had no witnesses to call, no statement to make, and that she would reserve her defence.

She was committed for trial at the Manchester Assizes.

When the question of bail was raised Sir William Cobbett said it was a very remarkable case. He suggested that, in view of the fact that prisoner had friends with money, the figures should be such as to prevent the sureties being forfeited and the prisoner allowed to get away.

Sir William handed up to the stipendiary a small slip of paper, the contents of which were not made public.

Mr. Hookin, who appeared for the prisoner, appealed for reasonable bail. It was, he said, suggested that if bail was offered, the prisoner might escape, but there were many reasons why the lady should be free. It was her desire to do the right thing, but, if kept in custody, she would not be able to do so.

Bail was finally fixed for the sum of two sureties of £1,000 each.

ment of Canada are at work in other countries spreading the gospel of Canadian trade advantages. A particularly interesting feature of the Canadian development scheme is the greater interchange of commodities which is being brought about among the British possessions. Australia is in negotiation with Canada for a big supply of timber, which includes some here about million a doors, over a period of six years, and enormous quantities of window panes. A big cement firm in Canada has received substantial export orders from the West Indies, which are in the nature of a surprise packet, for the firm had not counted on export business. The orders have shown them the way to a big development, and they are following it up with great energy.

NOTICES.

Put New Life In Your Engine.

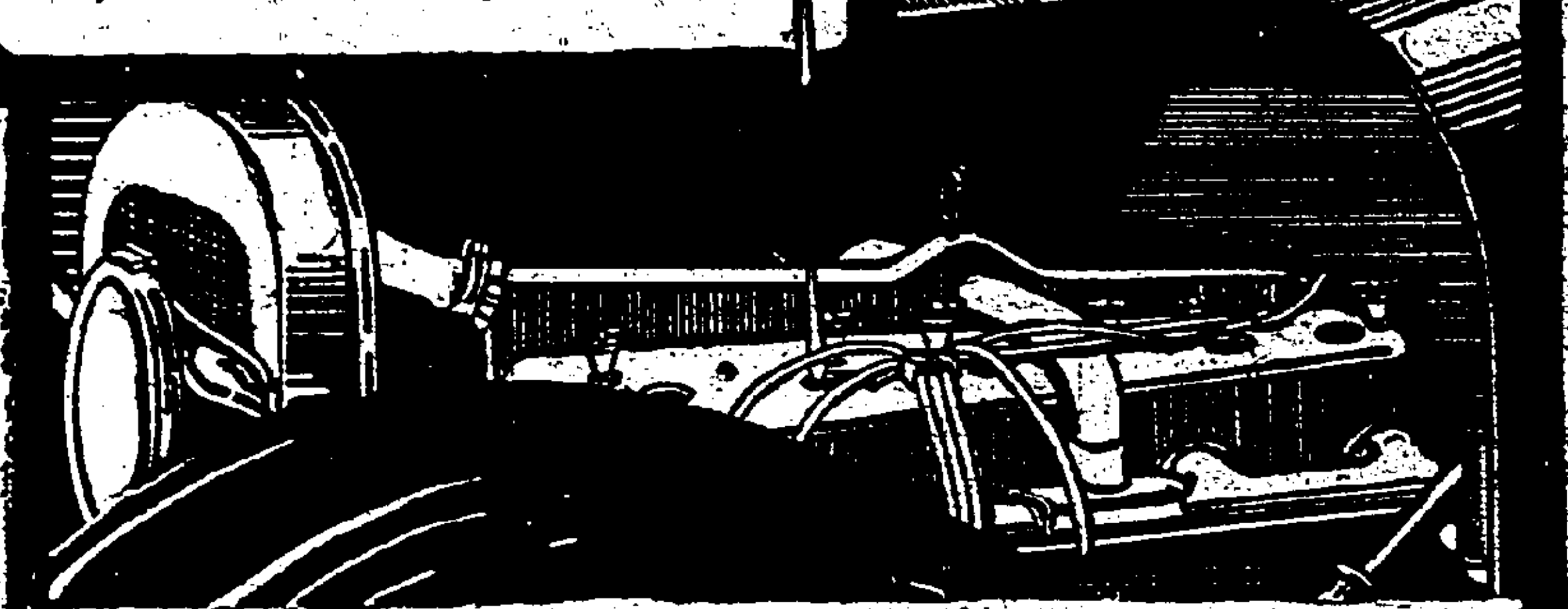
A Dose of Johnson's Carbon Remover will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption 12% to 25%.

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

is a harmless liquid to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 over any other method—without laying up your car and with very much better results.

Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals giving carbon no chance to accumulate you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and at its highest efficiency.



THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED,

2 Queen's Buildings
SOLE AGENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Table instruments, Horn phonographs, Cabinet machines, records, needles, music, string and brass instruments etc. etc.

Let Music add to the Happiness of Your Home.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 1967-8.

Branch at Yaumati.



WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on September 1, 1919

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1918
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Byram	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1918
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in 1919 and 1918.

	1919	1918
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
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Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in 1919 and 1918.

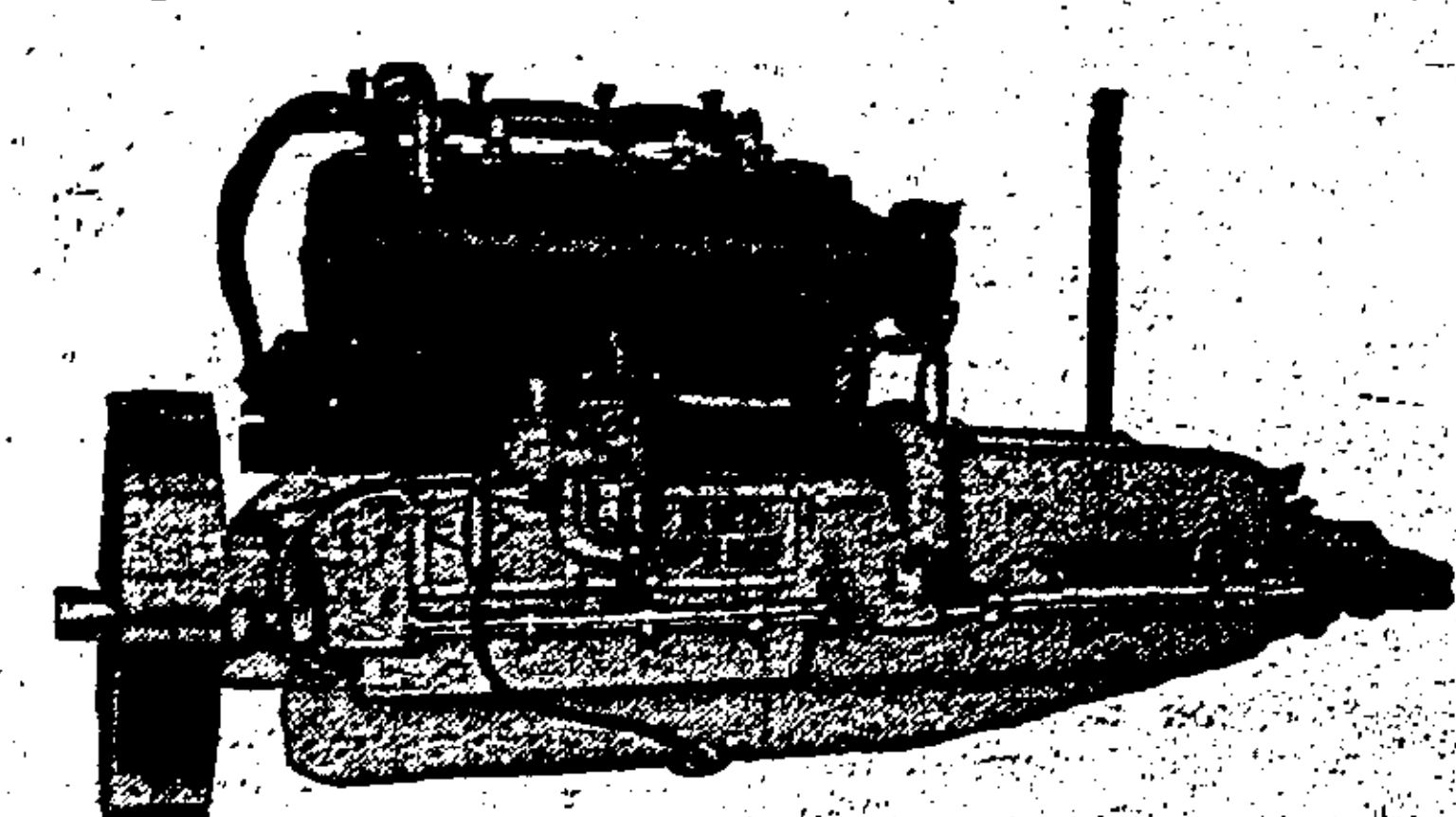
	1919	1918
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
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Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000
Byram	1,100,000	1,100,000

RED WING THOROBRED

THE MARINE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This motor is a four cycle, four cylinder L head type motor. In general appearance it is compact and clean cut, yet there has been incorporated the greatest degree of accessibility for such adjustments as daily service requires. Careful design and manufacture under the most rigid system of inspection and final test ensures a motor of extreme refinements, that is quiet, smooth running and powerful with the added and very important feature of economy of operation. The large valves, free intake and exhaust passages and carefully balanced and light weight reciprocating parts make this motor unusually powerful at the slow speeds as well as the higher speeds up to 1400 R.P.M. There is no unpleasant vibration at the high speeds.

In order that this motor shall stand up and have endurance under severe conditions, there have been provided liberal proportions of such feature as bearing area, water jacket volume and connecting rod & crank shaft strength. Lubrication is direct and positive. The use of accurately graduated, helical timing gears and entirely enclosed and lubricated push rods, valve springs, etc., make one of unusual silence in operation.

4 MODELS IN STOCK—14 TO 40 HORSE POWER

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Garage No 7 Russell St.

Phone 659.

NOTICES.

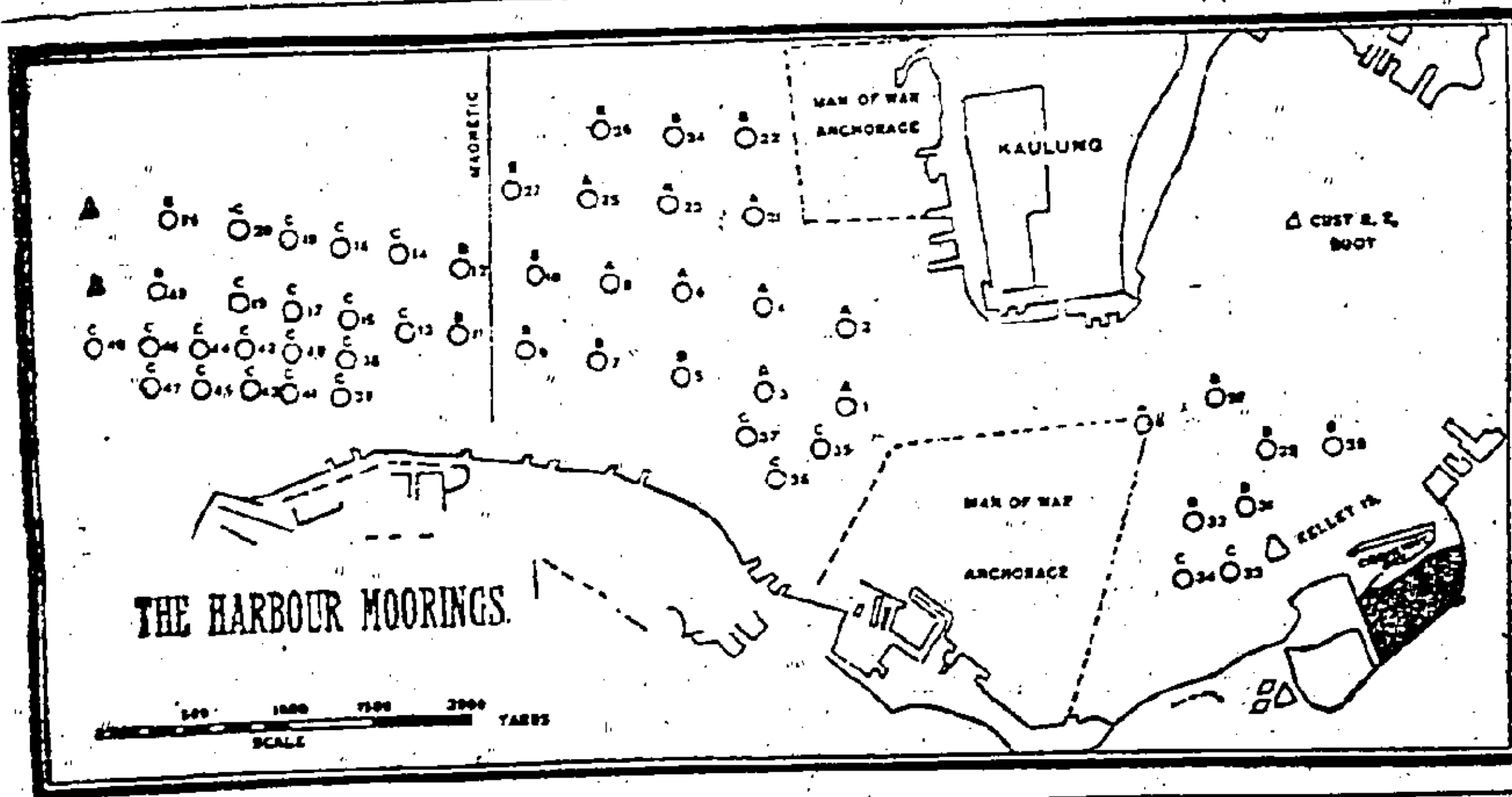


Have Unusual Qualities and an Individuality that

at once create a preference for this Exquisite Brand.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.



SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Chenan, 1356, Br., Capt. Lavers,
Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—
C 43.
Eyreania, 3167, Br., Capt.
Graham, Tarakan, A. P.
Iola, 4302, Br., Capt. McNair,
Kobe, Mc. Mc.—Mooring—
A 1.
Cheong Shing, 1256, Br., Capt.
Cortlandt, Canton, J. M.—
Mooring—C 37.
Drafar, 1102, Nor., Capt. Hjarth,
Bangkok, T. & Co.—Mooring—
B 12.
Bujin Maru, 1039, Jap., Capt.
Onuchi, Keelung, O. S. K.—
Mooring—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Alaska, for London.
Manoi, for Haiphong.
Yuen-sang, for Manila.
Huan-shin, for Sourabaya.
Kam-kam, for Haiphong.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 26th
Sept.
Canada, U.S.A. and Manila—Per
EMPRESS OF ASIA, 26th
Sept.
Europe via Suez—Per IXION,
27th Sept.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 29th
Sept.
Straits—Per KHIVA, 30th Sept.
Straits—Per TENSIN MARU,
1st Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Straits and Bangkok—Per HAI-
YANG, 27th Sept., 1 p.m.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 27th Sept.,
1.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
CHENAN, 27th Sept., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW,
27th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 28th Sept.,
8.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—
Per ITOLA, 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via
Keelung—Per HOTEN M.,
28th Sept., 9 a.m.

Monday, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 29th Sept.,
8.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW,
29th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 30th Sept.,
8.30 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per
LIANGCHOW, 30th Sept.,
9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and
EUROPE—Per BUZZ—Per
ELPENOR, 30th Sept., Reg.
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Monday, 29th Sept., at
5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Bank's n.	\$670
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons b.	440
North Chinas b.	\$300
Unions n.	220
Yangtszes n.	270
Far Easterns b.	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires b.	345
Shipping.	
Douglases s.	92
Steamboats n.	24 1/2
Indos (Pref.) n.	39
Indos (Def.) b.	186
Shells n.	175/-
Ferries n.	34 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars s.	177
Malabons n.	46
Mining.	
Kailans b.	70/-
Langkats b.	92
Shanghai Loans } sa.	22
Shai Explorations } n.	2.10
Raubs b.	44 1/6
Tronohs n.	47 1/6
Ural Caspians n.	47 1/6
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves b. 110 1/2 sa.	110
K. Docks b. & sa.	182
Shai Docks b.	123
N. Engineerings b.	\$31
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals n.	109 1/2
H.K. Hotels n.	120
L. Invest. b.	120
H'phreys Est. b. & sa.	9.40
K'loon Lands n.	46
L. Reclamations n.	175
West Points b. 90 s.	93
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	\$375
Kung Yiks b. & sa.	\$34 1/2
Lau Kung Mows n.	\$250
Orientalis n.	\$120
Shai Cottons b. & sa.	\$240
Yangtszepoos b. 17 1/4 sa.	\$17 1/4 18
Miscellaneous.	
Cements n.	7.90
China Borneos n.	123 1/2
Do. Light b. old 7 1/2 new	3 1/2
China Providents s.	89 1/2
Dairy Farms s.	28 1/2
Electric H. K. n.	84
Electric Macao n.	34
Hongkong Ropes b.	30
Hk. Tramways s.	8 1/2
Peak Trams, old s.	7
Do. new n.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries b.	3 1/2
Steel Foundries b.	10 1/2
Water-boats s.	15 1/2
Watsons b.	6
Wm. Fowells b.	12
Wisemans b.	29

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 26, 11h. 3m.—Northerly
from Vladivostok Japan or Formosa
Pressure has decreased slightly at
Shanghai and increased slightly over the
Philippines. It is nearly stationary at
other reporting stations. It is probably
higher over eastern Mongolia and Man-
churia.

Moderate monsoon may be expected
along the east coast of China and over
the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.
Total since January 1st, 57.81 inches
against an average of 74.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock,	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel,	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China, be- tween H.K. and Lamook; as No. 1.	The same
4 South coast of China, be- tween H.K. and Hainan; as No. 1.	The same
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant Hongkong Observatory, Sep. 25, 1919.	

NOTICE



MITSUBISHI SHOKAI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKAMAKA COAL, MUTSU, ISHIMIZU
YOSHINOYAMA COAL, KANAGAWA, SATO
KANADA, SHINHEI, KAMITAMADA, SISA
and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

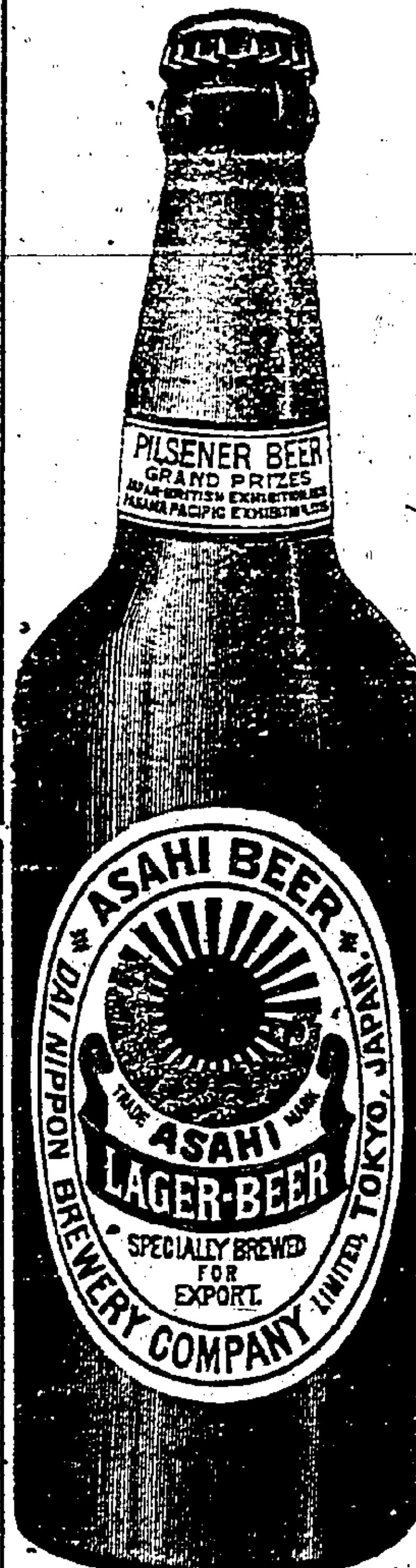
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIJEN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
—"IWASAKISAL"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER



AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT

POPULAR PRIZE
PACKETS

IN NEW SONGS AND DANCES

and

"THE VOICE OF DESTINY"

Booking at JANDERSON'S

THE

TEL No. 1743. CORONET TEL No. 1743.

The Little House that shows the Big Pictures

"The Wild Goose to the Wind and Sky,
The Horse to the Bravest Man:
The Romany Chai to the Romany Chi
As it was since the World began."

METRO

PRESENTS

ETHEL BARRYMORE

IN

THE BEAUTIFUL 7 PART GYPSY DRAMA

"The Call of Her People"

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Usual Prices. Booking at Robinson's.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Close and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Ocean
District, 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone 812.

MRS. F. E. CAMERON

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by the
Wilson, at 11, Le Home Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

Popularly Maintained by its
Excellent Quality: Not by
Expensive World-Wide Advertising.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsien, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

THEOBALDA ANTONIO CARDEIRO.—Chief Engineer of S.S. "Kwong Tung" on the 24th September, 1919, at his residence No. 169, Wanchai Road. Funeral takes place this evening, Friday, 26th September, at 5.30 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919.

UNFORTUNATE UTTERANCES.

The world is still waiting for an announcement by Japan of the date on which she intends to hand back Shantung to China. Again and again, we have had promises by responsible Japanese statesmen that it is her intention to return the territory. But that does not take us very far. Even at the time Tsingtau was captured, the Japanese declared in an official proclamation that they were merely holding the place "with a view to its eventual restoration to China." So the recent promises are nothing new. We have never doubted Japan's intentions to yield up the territory, but we have always had in view the possibility, and even the certainty, that retrocession would be made conditionally. And it is precisely the question of what these conditions are to be that matters. It is one thing to give up territory; quite another to hold on to special rights and privileges and to insist on more. Those are aspects of the matter that must always be kept in mind when considering this problem.

Naturally, Japan and China look at this question from totally different standpoints. The former relies on right of conquest and the agreement with Britain and France. China claims that she, and she alone, has a moral right to the territory. In the United States, much discussion has taken place on the issue. Certain groups of politicians side with China in the matter, and they are opposing the ratification of the Peace Treaty because, as they say, of the provisions of the clauses relating to Shantung. President Wilson says, however, that their interest in China is an assumed one—that it is not for the purpose of assisting China, but that its object is to defeat the Peace Treaty. Some of the President's recent utterances on this subject have been inexplicable, to say nothing of their being the reverse of diplomatic. The other day he asked an audience of women whether it would be wise to go to war over Shantung, and now he has declared that the only way in which China's case can be bettered would be for America to wage warfare with Britain, France and Japan. That we cannot but regard a most unfortunate utterance, and we are surprised that it should ever have come from the President of the United States. Apart from its being ill-advised, it conflicts with Mr. Wilson's recent arguments that by the League of Nations Covenant, which is included in the Peace Treaty, all secret Treaties become null and void, the inference of this remark being that the understanding reached between Britain, France and Japan, before China became an Ally, would, on ratification of the peace terms, automatically become invalid. Whether that is so or not, is a point with which we are not concerned at the moment; the contradictory character of the two utterances is self-apparent.

We do not doubt that President Wilson is well-meaning in his declarations on this Shantung question, but his choice of words is unfortunate, to say the least of it. Any such thoughts of America going to war on the issue are evidently farthest from his mind, for he candidly says that it is impossible for the United States now to desert her associates in the war, meaning, we presume, France and Britain, since he says these countries cannot honourably violate the secret Treaty with Japan. He is seemingly using these phrases in a stunning spirit, merely to show the opponents of the Peace Treaty that to be logical over the Shantung business they must favour war with Britain, France and Japan. He covers himself, however, by saying he knows they are not ready to go to that extent. All the same, no good purpose is served by utterances of this type. Their only utility is to add to the discomfiture of political adversaries, if that can be termed utilitarian. Their possible harm is infinitely great.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A WORD FOR THE PENSIONER.

We are in thorough sympathy with "Pensioner," who wrote us yesterday regarding the hardship which local ex-Navy and Army pensioners are suffering in consequence of the high prevailing rate of the dollar. There are not, of course, so many pensioners in our midst as there are men on actual service, but, whatever their number may be, it is distinctly hard on them that they should suffer a reduction of a hundred per cent. in their pensions merely because of the inflated value of silver. Anyhow, the authorities at Home have, by making concessions to Service men in regard to the rate at which their pay shall be reckoned, set up a precedent which in justice ought also to be applied in the case of pensioners. These pensioners have not the opportunity for combined effort which presents itself to men actually serving. That is all the stronger reason why someone should take up the cudgels on their behalf. And it would appear to be the most ordinary gratitude that these men who have served their King and country well in the past should be able to count upon sympathisers who will do all they can to prevent these pensions, small enough at any time, from becoming whittled down to practically nothing. Incidentally, too, those Hongkong Government servants who have their pensions paid in sterling must now be getting rather badly hit.

THE CHINESE TANGLE.

There is always a fly in the ointment when we come to look at Chinese affairs in general and politics in particular. There is one to-day, and the fly on this occasion is the chief Northern delegate to the Shanghai Conference, which is being reconvened for the purpose of finding some way out of the tiresome disputes which have been going on for so long between North and South. We do not put much store on these Conferences, for the simple reason that personalities altogether behind the scenes seem to exercise the predominating influence, both in obstruction and attempted settlement of difficulties. But, aside from that altogether, it is disappointing to those who pin their hopes on this Conference to see all the bother that is being made over its personnel. In a pathetic statement the other day, the President of China said that the first Northern nominee was objected to by the Northerners, and that the latest appointment is resented by the Southerners, so that he is in an awkward position. Poor man, we pity him; he would be a being altogether too good for this world who could satisfy the two factions on any point just at present.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Not a few among that class of persons who look upon the annual celebrating of an outstanding event as a quite unnecessary and old-fashioned practice, must, upon reflection, be constrained to forgive the gathering recently held in Paris to mark the fifth anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne. One is quite ready to admit that a good many "anniversaries" have no claim to be noticed beyond that they are milestones to mark the passing of time, but it has to be admitted with equal readiness that there are certain days in the calendar that have so great a significance in the story of civilisation that to leave them unmarked would be an unforgivable excess of churlishness. And since 1914 there has been no greater day than that on which the first Battle of the Marne was won for the Allies. The subsequent struggle of four years, crowned as it was by such a glorious and overwhelming victory for the sword of justice, would never have been known, had the Germans succeeded in their initial attempt to crush and sweep away all opposition. But the Battle of the Marne gave them check and, more important still, gave the Allies the time they so badly needed to organise their fighting machinery. If it is right to celebrate peace, surely it is equally so to celebrate the event that made it possible for us.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR BABIES.

A municipal hospital for babies has been opened in Broomhouse-road, Fulham, in which accommodation is provided for a score or more babies. The cost—upwards of £4,000—has been defrayed by two donors, the borough council having decided to make an annual grant of £1,000 towards the maintenance of the institution.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU CAN MEND A SITUATION, MEND IT; IF YOU CAN'T MEND IT, FORGET IT.

His Honour the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, is expected to return about November 4th.

The s.s. *Itola* arrived yesterday from Shanghai and Japan with one saloon passenger and 1,170 tons of general cargo.

Yesterday's health return shows five cases of gastro-enteritis (four fatal), and one fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever.

The Peak Hotel dancing season began last night, when a most enjoyable function was attended by a large number of guests. The Amateur Jazz Band was quite a feature of the affair. These dances will take place fortnightly, alternating with the dances held at the Peak Club.

The local branch of the Asia Banking Corporation has been advised from the Head Office in New York that the following three Banks are now stockholders of the Corporation:—Continental Bank, Chicago; National Shawmut Bank, Boston; Guardian Savings Trust Co., Cleveland. The capital and surplus of these three Banks is approximately \$75,000,000, with approximate deposits of \$700,000,000.

A Chinese boy to-day was charged, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with stealing a long silk coat, belonging to his uncle. The complainant, who was an old man, said that defendant had been staying with him. He was teaching defendant and on several occasions defendant had stolen money from him. Mr. Smith sentenced the boy to six weeks' hard labour. The Interpreter (to defendant): "You have to go to prison for six weeks." The old uncle: "But that is too little for him."

A Chinese was before the magistrate this morning, charged with having in his possession a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. Sergeant Murphy stated that at 6 a.m. on the 25th, he went to No. 236, Shanghai Street. When he entered the place, he saw three men lying on a bed, in the passage. After this he went into a cubicle and he saw a basket, which was locked. Defendant produced the key to open the basket. Defendant said that he was formerly a soldier and did not know the Hongkong laws. He had brought the revolver to Hongkong with the intention of selling it for \$2 or \$3. The defendant was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

PENSIONERS' GRIEVANCES.

Sir.—With reference to "Pensioner's" letter of the 24th instant, re Service Pensions and the high dollar, I should like to point out that I was in communication with the Command Paymaster as far back as January, 1918, on the subject of being allowed to draw my pension at the privileged service rate of exchange, having previously drawn my pension at the same rate as the soldier, but was informed that the question of paying pensions under the new scheme was referred to War Office and the reply received was in the negative. My pension in January, 1919, was \$150.65; the amount I shall receive in October next is under \$63, much less than half. They say an old soldier has always a grouse coming. When you compare the amount above can you wonder at it?

Yours etc.,

ANOTHER PENSIONER.
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1919.

NEW EARLY CLOSING BILL.

An Early Closing Bill, promoted by the Early Closing Association and to be introduced to Parliament by Sir Kinsey Wood shortly, will empower local authorities to set up an Early Closing Council to look after the interests of small traders who may be hit by the Bill. It provides for the compulsory closing at 7 o'clock on four nights, 1 o'clock on one day, and 8 o'clock on Saturdays, one hour later, each night being allowed to tobacconists and confectioners.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1919.

Dear Allick,

and I see the Annual Meeting of the Society is to be held next Tuesday. We should have a Ball this year, anyway. A wee bird whispered to me the other day that like as no' the Young Tartan will be fashionable this year.

There's aye two ways of looking at a thing. For instance a mole may either be a beauty spot or a blemish; it depends to a great extent whether it's located on the cheek of a nice looking girl or on the nose of the mere male. It all depends on the way ye look on these things. It's the same wi' a lot o' our opinions. That's why, I suppose, a "Church-goer" regrets in the *Telegraph* that he canna agree wi' my remarks in connection wi' the refusal of the St. Andrew's Church Vestry to allow the Church Hall to be used as a meeting place for Kowloon folks that are anxious to get some of their pet grievances aired and maybe a few new ones discovered. "I think any Church official would adopt the same attitude," he says. That's too true, myson, aye, true. Let me tell him, though, if it's any news to him, that it's just from this very same kind of mentality that can be traced the relaxation of the Church's hold on the people. Mazzini said "He who can spiritualise democracy will save the world." Now what relation do the Churches bear to say popular movement towards good government, industrial peace and social order? May be this is what one might term high faluting kind of talk 'vis-a-vis' (to use my friend Mr. Harston's expression) a little one-horse church like St. Andrew's, but the principle, or rather the want of principle, is there just the same.

It has aye been a habit in bygone days to say that the spiritual and democratic power of the Churches has declined through disruption in the Church itself. Well that may be, but two broken cisterns in a thirsty land are no more efficacious when they're brought together, mind I'm telling ye.

Now it's an open secret that the last parson left St. Andrew's because there was too much church and not enough democ. That might sound to some very like blasphemy, but hold on a bit before ye jump to a wrong conclusion. Has any parson of St. Andrew's Church yet thundered out condemnation against man's inhumanity to man as exemplified by rack-renting in Kowloon? Has the Church ever heard of our profiteers? Does it ever try to make our civic life healthier and happier? Apparently not, when it seeks to justify itself in refusing to loan its Hall to the Kowloon folks for the ventilation of their grievances. These things, dear brethren, belong to the things "political" and as such must be eschewed. I called that Vestry "myopic" the last time I condescended to notice them. I'm only too sorry I canna find another word in my limited vocabulary which could, if possible, describe them as being more short-sighted than they apparently appear to be. They're as near spiritually blind as they'll ever be anyhow. Can ye wonder at the ordinary man in his attitude of aloofness not being impressed by the mere symbols and forms of religion, however imposing and aesthetic they may be? The Church so to speak should be at his elbow when the comrade's book in being made up of a night, when the rent is being paid and at the conference between him and his wife when it comes to debating when and whether they can afford to take a holiday home. These are the things that mean happiness or mental misery to our life out here, and unless the Church ceases to be a finger-post pointing coldly to something high and distant, can ye wonder if ordinary folk distrust its sincerity and believe, rightly or wrongly, that a flabby sentimentality and a spirit of compromise have weakened its testimony on vital issues? This attitude may be wrong, but it is a challenge to the Churches to adapt their methods to a new and practical age. The times demand something more vitalising than concerts, cookie-shines or even a whist-drive in a Church Hall—something more dynamic, so to speak. It's not ritual or parade that's needed. The Church must come into closer touch wi' the things that matter and bring its full weight to bear against the things which cause social evil and class prejudice, short help to interpret religion in the terms of everyday life.

Talking about our University reminds me about O.A.M. Smith. I see he's been busy of late spending a lot of his spare time writing spread-eagle stuff for the Home papers. Still, that method of supplementing a holiday allowance isna' to be sniffed at, mind I'm telling ye, for the like of the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* are no' scimp wi' their rates. O.A.M. Smith's a fine chap and doing good work, but he's a better beggar than a writer, for all that. The fine collection of machinery at present at the University, wheeled cumshaw-out of British Manufacturers, will abide for ever as a monument to his skill as a supplicant. For one thing, it's far more practical than a lot of this "mountain of gold" and "lighthouse" kind of fine writing that he's been springing on weary London of late. We don't usually expect this sort of thing from one who has made a life study of nuts, bolts, oils and greases, which just goes to prove the versatility of the man. All the same, he'd be none the worse of going through an operation when he's at Home and have his "sang froid" removed, for, as a man who has only been a dog's watch in the Colony, his learned dissertations on Far Eastern affairs and the characteristics of the most inscrutable race in the world, are rather astounding. He also says in the *Daily Telegraph* that "every mile of the fifty thousand travelled during the last seven years has made him more and more conscious of the wonderful work accomplished by his own countrymen." That's fine. And easy worked out. Now let's take the circumference of this island at say 20 miles. If he worked his way say 1,500 times round Hongkong Island during the past seven years, that would leave him the trifling balance of 20,000 miles to spend on his way to Peking and the Coast Ports during his summer vacations. If he's no' careful he'll have an F.R.G.S. wished on to him one of these days. And what's more forbye, if he doesna' look out they'll immortalise the name of Baron Munchausen by endowing a Chair of Travel in Hongkong University.

And about that School for Journalism. Is it to be the Chinese or the European brand they're going to aim at? I see the Editor of the *Daily Press* is tickled to death at this suggestion being taken up. What's the betting that he's not after a Professorship himself? "Geel! Oh you whirlingig!" chirps Mac through his nose on the way to the car this morning. I looked hard at him for a bit; long enough for his face to have the grace to redden. "Mac," says I, solemn-like, "it's a good job the Jesus is no' at Home in Scotland the now or I'd be very much tempted to ask you where ye spend your spare time learning to embellish your loose talk wi' an accent like that. It doesna' sound respectable, to say the least it."

In the car on the way down, Mac never opened his face. As well for him, too. It's easier to float a rumour than it is to sink the truth, mind I'm telling ye. "What about that thistle?" says he lamely when we got opposite the Cathedral. "You let the thistle severely alone," says I wi' a dignity I could assume in the midst o' trying to to master a London wi' a hole in it; "and what's more forbye, bring your boyhood's experience to bear on the fact that ye canna' sit on a thistle wi' impunity" says I.

"A joke's a joke," tittered he. "Aye, maybe it is. But a fact's a fact for a' that," says I.

I once saw an iron bottle containing quick-silver break on the Praya and its contents slither about on the ground. Man, the coolies had a grand time trying to gather it together. Did ye ever try to pick up a blob of mercury? It can't be done, for when ye put your finger on it, it immediately breaks up into three or four parts and zowie the hunt's on again. It's just the same wi' a Harstonian argument. When ye think ye've got it pinned down, and before the mental perspiration has dried on your brow, next Tuesday's *Telegraph* shows how it has slid from under ye, and split up into ever so many other phases, each in turn more evasive than the parent argument. It's as the immortal Robbie once said: ".....like a snowflake on the river. One moment white, then gone forever."

Yet he accuses me o' forever miring the controversy wi' red herrings and me all the time out o' mental breath chasing him from point to point. But will he keep still and

answer my questions? Devil the fear. I'm afraid his training is too strong for him. Mr. Harston believes in the saying that a man seldom regrets the things he doesna' say.

But he keeps cheery wi' it all. You will have noticed the distinct change in his style, though, mind ye, his light patter isna' a hair more convincing to me than his heavy thunder.

Cut out the trimming fore and aft his last letter, and ye might say that ye have his Confession of Faith. As confessions go, it's all right, though it might be more complete if he had included in it the avowal that so far as Protection, in the present controversy, is concerned, he's been holding a bob-tailed flush all the time. That there's something in his point about goods being carried in British "bottoms" may be quite true, but the issue was Free Trade v. Protection and not paternal solicitude for our Mercantile Marine.

Now I like Mr. Harston. As I said before, he's fair and fights clean. His only fault is that he holds slightly different views from me and he has that nasty habit of side-stepping in argument. But maybe he has been pulling my leg all the time. After his last emphatic representation of his views, however, it would be sheer obstinacy on my part to keep arguing on a phase of the question on which, after all, we agree.

At the same time, mind ye, not for argument, but just for the sake of again saying something "in contradistinction" (cussedness if ye like, and incidentally to have the last word) to the views as expressed by Mr. Harston, my Confession of Faith on the subject would do no harm:—

I believe that there are pessimists abroad and foretellers of woe. That there is no hope of salvation in Protection as a fiscal policy for our Country.

I believe that British commerce and industry can and will survive the grant of tolerable hours and a living wage to labour.

I believe that we as a nation have with us the elements which have contributed, and will still continue to contribute, to our commercial success in the world. Our geographical situation ensures a ready market. Our climate is such that men can work the whole year round. Our land is generously stocked with minerals. We possess an abundant water supply and a fine seaboard.

I believe in the moral and physical character of our people. Our stamina and pluck are universally admitted.

I believe that the early development of our maritime resources will still enable us to control the carrying trade, and that from all the world the products of every clime will still continue to pass through our ports.

I believe in the beneficent policy of Free Trade which enables our crowded population to obtain cheaply the food and raw materials so indispensable for our comfort and our industry.

I believe that because other civilised countries have been expanding their own manufactures, Great Britain must devise new outlets for her trade.

I believe that a thoroughly reorganised Consular Service and keen enterprise are needed for our future success.

I believe in more scientific research for industrial ends and in mechanical improvement. A difference in cost is often explained by a difference in process.

I believe that free competition will quicken invention and multiply labour-saving devices.

I believe there is no room in the new era for that idiotic fallacy that working men confer a benefit on their class by deliberately restricting their output.

I believe, above all things, in cheap and speedy transport facilities whether by sea, rail, canal or road.

Finally I believe that our motto for the new era must be: "Work, Organise and Educate."

Here endeth.

Yours truly,

ROBT. MACWHIRTER.

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Government, said Mr. Wardle (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour) in the House of Commons recently, were considering an extended scheme of unemployment insurance. The matter was not yet ripe for the announcement of details, but he might mention that that the question of a joint book and stamp, both for Health and Unemployment Insurance contributions, was under consideration. It was not proposed to extend the work of approved societies to unemployment insurance.